The Irish Times.

AND DAILY ADVERTISER.

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DUBLIN, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1860.

PRICE ONE PENNY

Public Notices.

THEATRE ROYAL, DUBLIN.
Second Week of the engagement of the celebrated Irish Comedian, Mr. JOHN DREW.
Who is received nightly by crowded and delighted audiences.
On This WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1860,
The Performances will commence with the laughable Farce entitled
MOTHER AND CHILD ARE DOING WELL.
Mr. Snugsby - Mr Holston
Captain O'Scamper, R.N. - Mr Charles Weston.
Mr Felix Fluffy - Mr H Barfoot.
Miss Penelope Snugsby - Mrs Stephenson.
After which the Laughable Farce, in Two Acts, by
Bayle Barnard, Esq., of
HIS LAST LEGS.
O'Callaghan - - Mr. John Drew.
Charles Rivers - - Mr. Walter Baynham.
Doctor Banks - - Mr. Byng.
Mrs. Montague - - Mrs. C. H. Stephenson.
Mrs. Banks - - Mrs. Munro.
Betty - - Mrs. B. Brock.
To conclude with an adaptation from Samuel Lover's celebrated work, in two acts, entitled
HANDY ANDY.
Handy Andy (with the song of "Norah Creina") Mr John Drew.
Squire O'Grady - - Mr Byng.
Dick Dawson - - Mr L Munro.
Mad Nance - - Mrs Stephenson.
Stage Manager, Mr. Granby.—Musical Director, Mr. Levey.
Doors Open at a quarter to Seven, to Commence at a quarter-past Seven.
Private Boxes, £1 5s., £1 10s., and £2; Dress Circle, 3s.; Second Circle, 2s.; Pit, 1s.; Lower Gallery, 6d.; Upper Gallery, 3d.

ROUND-ROOM, ROTUNDO.
MADAME CLARA NOVELLO'S FAREWELL.
Mr. HARRIS respectfully announces
THREE GRAND CONCERTS,
on Friday Evening, November 9th, 1860, Saturday Morning, Nov. 10th, Saturday Evening, November 10th,
on which occasions the distinguished Vocalist, Madame Clara Novello, will have the honour to appear, and take her final leave of her Dublin friends, assisted by the popular and eminently successful London Glee and Madrigal Union (under the direction of Mr. Land), and comprising the following members:—Miss Eyles, Mr. Baxter, Mr. W. Cummins, Mr. Land, and Mr. Lawler. Solo Pianoforte, Mdlle. Anna Mollique. Solo Violin, Herr Molique. Conductor, Mr. Land.
Admission—Reserved Seats, 3s 6d; Gallery, 2s 6d; Promenade, 1s 6d.
Tickets to be had of Messrs. Bussell, Westmoreland-street; Figott, Grafton-street; Moses, Westmoreland-street; Shade, Westmoreland-street; Bray, Westmoreland-street; Scates, College-green; Wisehoart, Sackville-street; Wisehart, Suffolk-street; and Gunn, Westland-row.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.
The Members are informed that the first Grand Concert for the season will take place on
WEDNESDAY EVENING, the 7th of NOVEMBER.
ARTISTES:
Madame Clara Novello,
The London Glee and Madrigal Union.
Miss Eyles, Mr. W. H. Cummins.
Mr. Baxter, Mr. Lawler,
and Mr. Land.
Pianoforte—Mdlle. Anna Mollique.
Violin—Herr Molique.
Tickets will be issued This Day, from Four to Half-past Five o'clock, (By order),
HENRY RUSSELL, Secretary.

P.S.—A Ballot will take place previous to the Concert, and Members having friends to propose are requested to furnish the Secretary with the necessary information.

ROTUNDO, DUBLIN.
MR. WALTER MONTGOMERY'S DRAMATIC RECITALS.
THURSDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 P.M.,
Under the distinguished patronage and in the immediate presence of His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant.
Reserved Seats 2s. 6d.—Secured at the Rotundo.

ROTUNDO,
(Entrance under the Clock.)
ELECTRO-BIOLOGY AND PHRENOLOGY.
PROFESSOR STONE
Begs to announce that in consequence of the great success which has attended his experiments in
ELECTRO-BIOLOGY,
and the unabated interest manifested by crowded and highly respectable audiences during the past three weeks, his Entertainment will be continued every Evening This week, and upon each occasion a great variety of truly
WONDERFUL AND AMUSING EXPERIMENTS
will be performed upon persons in a perfectly natural state.
Admission—First Seats, 2s; Second Seats, 1s.
Doors open at half-past Seven, to commence at 8 o'clock.
Tickets to be obtained during the day, of Mr. M'Kay, Rotundo, and at the door.
P.S.—Phrenological Examinations may be obtained daily at No 8, Upper Sackville-street, between the hours of Twelve Noon and Five. Terms—For Verbal Examinations, 2s. 6d.; Fully Written Charts, 12s. 6d.

TRINITY COLLEGE.
MODERN LANGUAGES.
The Professors of Modern Languages are now forming their classes. Gentlemen not connected with the College are admitted to attend. But them advantages in preparing for Competitive Examinations.
Application to be made to Signor MARANI, No. 5, Trinity College, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, from Twelve to Five o'clock, College time prevails.
October 29th, 1860.

RICHMOND, WHITWORTH, AND HARDWICK HOSPITALS, NORTH BRUNSWICK-STREET.
The President of the Royal College of Surgeons will deliver the Introductory Address, on THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 1st, at 11 o'clock.
Applications for the Appointment of Resident Clinical Clerks are to be sent in on or before Tuesday, November 6th.

ROYAL DUBLIN SOCIETY.
TAYLOR ART PRIZES AND SCHOLARSHIP.
The Exhibition of Works sent in to compete for the prizes founded under the will of the late Captain ARCHDALE TAYLOR are now on view in the Gallery of the Society, from 12 to 4 o'clock, daily.
WILLIAM EDWARD STEELE, M.D., Assistant-Secretary.

THE LATE FATAL ACCIDENT IN BAGGOT-STREET.
The Contributors to the Fund for the relief of the sufferers by this melancholy accident are hereby gratefully informed that the amount received is £414 nett, and that the following have been appointed the Committee to examine the claims, and distribute the sums equitably according thereto, viz:—
The Right Hon. the LORD MAYOR, Mansion-house.
The Very Rev. DR. SPRATT, 56, Aungier-street.
The Rev. J. MACHONELL, 94, Rutland-road.
THOMAS HENRY CARROLL, 17, Lower Baggot-street.
RICHARD WALSH, Secretary to the Society of Plasterers.
The Committee intend to investigate the claims and allocate the amount on MONDAY NEXT.
30th October, 1860.

TO BUILDERS.
The Directors of the Dublin, Wicklow, and Wexford Railway Company are desirous of receiving Tenders for the erection of a Station-house at Enniskerry, according to a plan and specification to be seen at the Office of the Company, No. 48, Westland-row. The work to be finished by the 1st of MAY next.
The Directors do not bind themselves to accept the lowest Tender.
Any further particulars required may be had on application to Mr. WILKINSON, the Architect of the Company, at his Office, 49, Westland-row.
Tenders addressed to the Secretary will be received up to Twelve o'clock on THURSDAY, 15th NOVEMBER, 1860,
A. MOORE, Secretary.
48, Westland-row, Dublin,
28th October, 1860.

SOUTH DUBLIN UNION.
The Guardians of the above Union will, on THURSDAY, the 8th day of NOVEMBER next, proceed to Elect an efficient Person to act as STOREKEEPER.
The Person appointed must have a thorough knowledge of accounts, and be of correct and active habits. Salary, £92 10s, with Furnished Apartments, and the usual Officers' Rations. Two sureties in £200 each will be required. A Testimonial of the character of the applicants, accompanied with testimonials, and naming sureties, to be forwarded to me by 12 o'clock on WEDNESDAY, the 7th NOV., and candidates to be in attendance on the following day, at 1 o'clock precisely.
The Guardians also invite Tenders from competent parties for the supply of BARM to the Workhouse for Six Months, from 8th NOV. next.
The Tenders (forms of which to be had on application to the Master) to be delivered to me here by 12 o'clock Noon on THURSDAY, the 8th NOV. Security will be required for the due performance of the contract.
(By order)
GEORGE HEPBURN, Clerk of the Union.
Boardroom, James's-street,
October 25, 1860.

WORK WELL DONE.
SEMPSTRESS INSTITUTION,
76, GRAFTON-STREET,
Every description of Needlework, including Ladies' Underclothing, and Dressing Gowns.
Dresses made and repaired; Gentlemen's Shirts; Clergymen's Surplices; Gowns, Bands, Quilting, &c.
Workers may be engaged by the day at Ladies' own houses.
Subscriptions in aid of the Funds of this Institution will be thankfully received and acknowledged by the Matron, at 76, Grafton-street, or by Miss Henn, 3, Wilton-place, Secretary Warrroom, on the first floor.
Please Take Notice—Entrance through the shop of the Industrial Institution.

DUBLIN, WICKLOW, AND WEXFORD RAILWAY.
WICKLOW LINE.
ALTERATION OF TRAINS.
NOVEMBER 1st, 1860.
On and after Thursday, November 1st, the following alterations will take place in the running of the week-day Trains:—
MAIN LINE.
The undermentioned Trains will be discontinued.

DOWN.		UP.	
8.50 A.M.,	Harcourt-street to Bray.	9.15 A.M.,	Dalgany to Bray.
6.55 "	Bray to Dalgany.	12.15 P.M.,	Dundrum to Harcourt-street.
11. 0 "	Harcourt-street to Bray.	2.15 "	Bray to Harcourt-street.
1. 0 P.M.,	Bray to Wicklow.	10. 5 "	

The 7.55 P.M., from Wicklow to Harcourt-street, will start at 8 P.M., and will leave Bray at 8.55 P.M.
KINGSTOWN AND BRAY BRANCH.
DOWN.
The 4.57 p.m. Train, Kingstown to Ballybrack, will go on to Bray.
The 11.27 p.m. Train, Kingstown to Bray, will start at 10.5 p.m., in connection with the 10.30 p.m., from Westland-row.
UP.
The 8.55 a.m., from Bray to Kingstown, will start at 8.50 a.m., and will run through from Kingstown to Westland-row, calling only at Blackrock.
A Train will leave Bray for Kingstown at 5.30 p.m.
The 10.55 p.m. Train, from Bray to Kingstown, will start at 10.30 p.m.
For further alterations and particulars of Sunday Trains, see bills at all stations.
Westland-row, October 26th, 1860.

STEAM FROM GALWAY.
THE DIRECT, SHORTEST, AND SAFEST ROUTE TO THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.
THE ATLANTIC ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY
(Limited)
Will despatch their New and Powerful Steamships
PACIFIC, ULSTER, MUNSTER, LEINSTER, and PRINCE ALBERT,
For NEW YORK and BOSTON, calling at ST. JOHN'S, N.F.
Steerage Passengers by the Boston Vessels taken Free to New York.
FROM GALWAY—"Leinster," for Boston, November 20th.
"Prince Albert," for New York, December 18.
THROUGH FARES FROM DUBLIN:
To St. John's, Newfoundland, or Boston—First-class, £20 10s., £19 10s., and £15 10s., according to accommodation. Steerage—£6 6s.
To New York—First-class, £22 10s., £20 10s., and £16 10s., according to accommodation. Steerage—£6 6s.; including Stewards' Fee and Provisions, but without wines or liquors, which can be obtained on board.
Deposit to secure Berths—First-class, £5; Steerage, £3.
Freight from Dublin—20s. per ton and 5 per cent.
For freight or further particulars, apply to
THOMAS FAYLE & CO.,
9, Eden-quay, Dublin.

ADVERTISER would feel obliged to any person interested in the Volunteer Movement for Garibaldi, for particulars about the next voyage of Excursionists.—Address "A. D.C., Reading-rooms, Trinity College.

ANY Person having lost a Greyhound, on Sunday Evening, in the neighbourhood of Drumcondra, will hear of same by applying at 18, Gardiner's-place, and paying cost of advertisement.

PRAYER MEETING—DORSET INSTITUTION.
A Prayer Meeting will be held this day, from Two till Three o'clock.
The presence of business men is affectionately desired.

TURKISH MISSIONS AID SOCIETY.
A MEETING
For the above Society, will be held (God willing),
IN THE
Rev. J. W. HACKETT'S INFANT SCHOOL-HOUSE,
BRAY,
On THURSDAY, NOV. 1863,
At TWO o'clock.
When interesting information concerning the progress of the Lord's work in the Turkish dominions will be given by the
Rev. G. W. DAWSON, A.M.,
Assistant Minister of the Episcopal Chapel, Baggot-street, late from Palestine.
After which there will be a Collection for the Society.

DUBLIN BY LAMPLIGHT.
BALLYCARRIGE.
OFFICE—39, UPPER BAGGOT-STREET, DUBLIN.
President—The Right Hon. the Earl of MAYO.
Patrons—His Grace the Lord Archbishop of Dublin, the Right Hon. John Napier, the Right Hon. the Earl of Rodon, the Right Hon. Baron Greene, the Hon. C. F. Crampton, the Hon. and Very Rev. the Dean of St. Patrick's, &c.; the Ven. the Archdeacon of Kildare.
Patronesses—The Countess of Mayo, the Lady Charlotte Wolfe, the Lady Maria Forrester, the Hon. Mrs. Fakenham, Mrs. Greene.
Trustees—Hon. G. HADDOCK, E. J. SMITH, Esq.; H. TWEEDY, Esq., M.D.
Committee—Mrs. Wolseley, Mrs. R. P. Hackett, Mrs. Thompson, Mrs. Simon Foot, Mrs. Ormsby, Hon. George Handcock, J. H. Hamilton, Esq., Mr. Anthony Ledroy, Esq., M.P.; Rev. Philip Smith, R.J. Greene, Esq.; Rev. Tweedy, Rev. R. J. L. M'Ghee, Dr. M'Clintock; Dr. Law, James Hawkins, Esq.; Edward J. Smith, Esq.; Rev. Priestly, Rev. D. Stuart, Rev. C. Wolseley, M. A. Saurin, Esq.; Rev. R. W. G. Carroll, &c.
Bankers—Messrs. HAMILTON, Esq., M.P.; Hon. ANTHONY LEFROY, Esq., M.P.; Secs. Rev. W. G. CARROLL, 39, Upper Baggot-street, } Secs.
The Committee, thankfully acknowledging the very liberal support which they have received during the past year, beg earnestly to solicit renewed subscriptions.
The Report for 1859 is now printed, and can be had on application to the Secretary:
The enlargement of the laundry and drying-room (which could no longer be deferred) has required a serious outlay; but past experience affords the assurance that this appeal shall not be addressed in vain to Christian sympathy for the means to meet this expenditure and maintain the Institution in full efficiency.
There are Thirty-eight inmates in the house.
Contributions will be received by any member of the committee, by Messrs. Ball, Bankers, Henry-street; at the Institution, Ballybridge; or by the Secretary, the Rev. W. G. Carroll, at the Office, 39, Upper Baggot-street, to whom Post Office Orders should be made payable.

Sermons.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.
The Rev. R. W. FORREST, of Cork, will (D.V.) Preach to Young Men, in the METROPOLITAN HALL, on THURSDAY EVENING, the 1st November, at Half-past Seven o'clock.
Admission Free—to Young Men only.
W. J. STOKES, Secretary.
Library and Office, 103, Middle Abbey-street.
Dublin, 26th October, 1860.

SPECIAL SERVICES.—ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH, HARDWICK-PLACE.
Special Services will be held in the above-named Church on THURSDAY EVENINGS, during the month of November next. The first Sermon of the series will be preached on the evening of Thursday next, the 1st of November, by the Rev. JOHN GREGG, D.D., Archdeacon of Kildare. Service commences at eight o'clock.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH—SPECIAL SERVICES.
The Rev. HERCULES DICKINSON, Vicar of St. Anne's, will preach in St. Mary's Parish Church, on To-morrow (THURSDAY) EVENING, the 1st November, at Eight o'clock,

SPECIAL SERVICES
Will be held in
ST. PAUL'S CHURCH,
On THURSDAY EVENING, in the month of NOVEMBER, as follows:—
NOV. 1st—Rev. THOMAS MILLS, A.M.
8—Ven. ARCHDEACON LYSTER, D.D.
15.—Rev. THOMAS WALLACE, A.M.
22.—Rev. CHARLES FLEURY, D.D
29.—Rev. Thomas Wills, A.M.
Divine Service commencing at Eight o'clock p.m.
All classes are invited.

RE-OPENING OF ST. GEORGE'S CHAPEL,
(Commonly called Little George's Church),
LOWER TEMPLE-STREET.
The above-named Church will be re-opened on SUNDAY next, the 4th NOVEMBER, 1860, when the Sermon will be preached by his Grace the ARCHBISHOP OF DUBLIN, after which a Collection will be made in aid of the Repair Fund.
Service to commence at Eleven o'clock.
The contributions of those who cannot attend will be thankfully received by E. S. DIX, Esq., Hardy-street, Temple-street, Gardiner's-place; or the Rev. D. A. Browne, 37, Dawson-street.

ST. JOHN'S PAROCHIAL SCHOOLS,
DEANERY-COURT, PISHAMBLE-STREET.
The Annual CHARITY SERMON
In behalf of the above Scriptural Schools
Will be preached (D.V.) (God willing) in
ST. JOHN'S PARISH CHURCH,
PISHAMBLE-STREET,
On SUNDAY, the 4th NOVEMBER, 1860,
BY THE
Rev. WILLIAM MARRABLE, A.M.,
Incumbent.
Donations will be thankfully received by the Rev. William Marrable, 65, Waterloo-road; Rev. Thomas Long, curate, 13, Upper Buckingham-street; Rev. John Finlay, 3, Robert Butler, Esqrs., churchwardens; or by any of the Governors.
Divine Service will commence at 12 o'clock.

Education.

ACADEMY OF VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC,
11, CHARLEMONT-PLACE,
The Organist and Choirmaster of Bridget's Church—PRINCIPAL.
Prospectuses on application.

FRENCH CLASSES.—A Lady, perfect mistress of the French language, and having already some first-class engagements, is desirous of forming a class at her own residence, for the advantage of young ladies who wish to study and speak the language, as it is studied and spoken in France. Gentlemen who wish to perfect themselves to the language, and to acquire a quick and correct method of imparting it to their pupils, will find advertiser's terms moderate.—Address to "M. D., French Teacher," IRISH TIMES Office, will be attended to.

PRIVATE MORNING CLASSES FOR YOUNG LADIES.
MRS. J. TYETH BOUNSALL informs her friends that she has removed from No. 5, Bonnington-terrace to more commodious residence, No. 21, ROYAL-TERRACE, KINGSTOWN, and that the Winter Term will commence on the 1st of November.
The best of a good education is the degree of mental culture it imparts."
The course of instruction embraces Sacred and Profane History, Ancient, Modern, Political, and Physical Geography, Natural Philosophy, the Use of the Globes, Geometry, and every other branch of a solid English education; French, German, Music, Kalisthenic Exercises, &c., &c. General and scientific knowledge are conveyed on opportunities present, and useful standard works are read and conversed on.
Mrs. Bounsall is assisted by a superior resident English Governess, and the following Professors:—

French	Mons. Dufios.
Pianoforte and Theory of Music	Mr. Logier.
Ka'isthenic Exercises	Mr. Henry Gaboia.

Young Ladies are prepared for any of the classes separately.
References are kindly permitted to the parents of Pupils, to the Rev. DENHAM SMITH, Monaghir-terrace, Kingstown; the Rev. Dr. FLEURY, 24, Upper Leeson-street; and the Rev. Dr. URWICK, 40, Rathmines-road, Dublin.
Prospectuses may be obtained on application.
Mrs. BOUNSALL has vacancies for two Young Ladies, as Boarders.
21, Royal-terrace, Kingstown.

COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, 24, RATHMINES-ROAD.
REV. CHARLES W. BENSON, A.B., T.C.D.;
FREEMAN C. WILLS, A.B., T.C.D.
Classical Masters—THOMAS TOMLINSON, Sch. and First Classical Sizar, T.C.D., and JAMES CURRAN, Sch. T.C.D., Science Master—JOHN HOLMES, First Honorman in Science, T.C.D., lately Head Mathematical Master, Royal School, Dungannon.
Hebrew Master—ROBERT CONOLLY, Hebrew Sizar, T.C.D.
French and German Master—Rev. OSCAR KRAHMER of Jena University.
Writing and Drawing Master—WILLIAM HAYWARD.
A few Boarders received.
The pupils of this School have the exclusive right to a Gold in the neighbourhood.

WOODVIEW SCHOOL, MERRION AVENUE, BLACKROCK, DUBLIN,
RE-OPENED ON THE 1st OF AUGUST.
H. T. HOPKINS receives as Boarders a limited number of young Gentlemen, to whose mental and moral culture he pays every attention.
The course of instruction includes Classics, Science, Modern Languages, and Drawing; and preparation, as may be desired, for Commercial pursuits, or for Collegiate or Competitive Examinations.
Scriptural Education is attended to, and the pupils have access to a good library, and to extensive collections in Natural History.
The Playground is large.
Day Pupils also received.
Unexceptional references given and required.

KINGSTOWN PREPARATORY SCHOOL FOR THE SONS OF GENTLEMEN.
Principal—Mr. F. LEVIN.
(Assisted by efficient Masters.)
Mr. HALPIN'S Pupils are carefully instructed in the usual branches of an English Education, Classics, French, and German Languages.
References kindly permitted to the Rev. R. S. Brooke, Very Rev. the Dean of Cork, Rev. John Graham, LL.D., (late of Portora); Rev. H. Verschoyle, and to parents of the pupils.
Valetta Lodge, York-road.

Houses and Lands.

TO BE LET, a convenient FURNISHED HOUSE, in Bervidere-place, consisting of 3 parlours, drawing-room, 9 principal bedrooms, servants' apartments, and all modern conveniences, with coach-house, stabling for several horses, laundry and mangle-rooms, and house for men servants, and farmyard enclosed in back-up yard.
The garden occupies upwards of one acre, surrounded by a high wall, and well stocked with fruit trees, &c., besides graperies and conservatory.
The land is of superior quality.
The Mansion is approached through an entrance Gate with Lodge opening into a handsome Lawn, beautifully planted with valuable and ornamental timber.
The garden is supplied by a stream, which might be rendered very ornamental at a trifling expense, and there is always an abundant supply of pure water on the premises.
Proposals will be received up to the 26th day of October, 1860, by the Solicitor having the carriage of the proceedings, and dealt with in the Incumbered Judge Dobbs for approval, on 2nd November, 1860.
For rental and further particulars apply to the Office of Landed Estates Court;
Messrs. GODDARD, Solicitors, 17, North Great George's-street;
WILLIAM D'ALTON, Solicitor, 8, North Great George's-street, or to
JOHN TAAFE O'DOWDA, Solicitor, having carriage of the proceedings, No. 95, Middle Abbey-street, Dublin.

IN THE LANDED ESTATES COURT, IRELAND.
COUNTY OF DUBLIN.
In the matter of the Estate of Henry Grove Grady, Esq., Owner and Petitioner.
TO BE SOLD, by the Honourable Judge DOBBS, on THURSDAY, 15th of NOVEMBER, 1860, at Twelve o'clock, at the Landed Estates Court, Inns-quay, Dublin, in two Lots, the following Houses and Premises, viz:—
Lot No. 1.—Comprising that part of the said Lot or Piece of Ground on the North-west side of the road from Ball's Bridge to Blackrock, in the parish of St. Mary's, Donnybrook, in the county of Dublin, upon which the Houses and Premises known as Nos. 1, 2, and 3, Ball's Bridge, have been erected, held (with the premises comprised in Lot No. 1,) for a term of 99 years, from the 25th March, 1833, and producing the yearly rent of £48. This Lot will be sold indemnified against the payment of head rent, and £8 10s. in indemnification of Lot No. 2.
Lot. No. 2—Comprising that part of the said Lot or Piece of Ground on the North-west side of the road from Ball's Bridge to Blackrock as above described, and upon which the Houses and Premises known as Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4, Granite-place, have been erected, held (with the premises comprised in Lot No. 1,) for a term of 99 years, from the 25th March, 1833, and producing the yearly rent of £48. This Lot will be sold indemnified against the payment of head rent, as within mentioned.
Dated this 26th day of June, 1860.
C. E. DOBBS, Examiner.
DESCRIPTIVE PARTICULARS.
The House and Premises to be Sold in this matter are situate at Ball's Bridge, in the county of Dublin, a healthful and rapidly rising locality, and within a convenient distance of the city; thus combining all the advantages of country and city life. The Houses are modern and substantially built, and not requiring any expenditure for a considerable period; they are all let to solvent tenants, at moderate rents.
Proposals for the purchase of the above-mentioned premises sent to the Solicitor having Carriage of the Sale, before the 2nd day of November, 1860 (but not later), will be submitted to the Honourable Judge Dobbs for approval.
For rentals and further particulars apply at the Office of the Landed Estates Court, Inns-quay, in the City of Dublin; or
CHARLES FITZGERALD, Solicitor, having the Carriage of the Order for Sale, 53, Lower Mount-street, Dublin.

Lodgings.

KINGSTOWN—APARTMENTS AND BOARD.—An English lady having taken that commodious house, 1, Victoria-terrace, Kingstown, is prepared to receive a limited num ber of Ladies and Gentlemen, who will secure all the advantages of a comfortable home on moderate terms. The house is in one of the best situations in Kingstown, facing the sea, over which it commands an extensive view, and is within three minutes' walk of the Railway. It is roomy and well furnished, and, both as a summer and winter residence, will be found thoroughly comfortable.

TO BE LET (Furnished), in the best part of Lower Baggot-street, two parlours; terms, 50 guineas per annum.—For address, apply at 6, Merrion-row.

FURNISHED.—A Large Drawingroom, and two Bedrooms, opposite the Railway Station at Cowen's and, Co., Dalkey. Terms moderate.

Auctions.

COUNTY WICKLOW.
SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
Brussels and Kidderminster Carpets and Hearth-rugs.
Damask and Chintz Curtains,
Looking Glasses,
A Square Pianoforte,
A Long Dining Table, Chairs, Sofas, Tables and Deli,
A few Dozen of prime Port and Sherry,
Also, a Cow and two Calves, a Donkey,
A quantity of capital Farming Implements, consisting of Plough and Harrows, Farm Cart, Dray and Harness, Winnowing Machine,
Turnip Sewer and Cutter,
A nearly new Mowing Machine,
A Winnowing Sieve, triangle Beam, Scales, and Weights,
36 Sacks, Garden Tools and other Effects.
TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION,
At HERMITAGE,
Near Newtown-Mount-Kennedy, County Wicklow,
On MONDAY, 5th of NOVEMBER, 1860,
Without the slightest Reserve, by order of the Executors,
In rosewood and mahogany, comprising parlour chairs and lounger; in American cloth; a sideboard, cabinet, and bookcase; dinner and breakfast tables, drawingroom chairs and sofa in damask; rosewood loo and fancy tables; fender and fire irons, &c., the handsome bed of four bedrooms, consisting of bedsteads, with curtains and palliasses; hairmattresses, feather beds and bedding, wardrobe and cases of drawers, toilet tables and glasses, carpets, chairs and mattresses, painted presses, servants' beds and bedding, kitchen furniture and culinary utensils, pantry deli, &c.
Sale to commence with the Household lots at 12 o'clock.
Terms, cash. Purchasers to pay £5 per cent. auction fees.
JOHN LITTLEDALE & CO., Auctioneers,
9, Upper Ormond-quay.

MODERN HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, SUPERB ART-UNION AND OTHER ENGRAVINGS, CHINA, GLASS, DELF, &c.
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On View the Day previous to Sale, by Ticket, to be had of the Auctioneers,
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Oct. 26, 1860.

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Incorporated by Special Act of Parliament.
ESTABLISHED 1825, CAPITAL £1,000,000,
COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT FOR IRELAND.
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Sir THOMAS DEAN, Grosham-terrace, Kingstown.
JOH F WALKER, Esq., LL.D., 4, Herbert-street.
The Directors hereby give notice that all their FIRE Policies are held to be in force for the 15 days' grace, in like manner as their LIFE Policies are in force for the 30 days' grace; and the Directors consider the Office bound to accept the premium in either case, although a fire may have occurred, or the death may have taken place, during the said days of grace, except in cases where fire risks have been transferred to other offices.
(By order)
THOS. MANLY, Secretary.
Dublin, 34 D, College-green,
30th Oct., 1860.

Publications.

DUFFY'S HIBERNIAN MAGAZINE
No. 5 FOR NOVEMBER, PRICE EIGHT-PENCE.
Contents:—
The Rapparee, an Irish Tale, by William Carleton, Esq., Chapters 5 & 6.—Scenes and its Environs, Historical and Picturesque, by the Editor.—Farrell's Ride; or, the Ambush of Silav Bloom, by Robert D. Joyce, Esq.—The O'Donnell's in Exile, by John O'Donovan, Esq., LL.D., M.R.I.A. Part 4—Hoboen's Marriage.—Relics of the Wild Geese.—St. Kieran's Well. A Legend of Hallowe'en—Notes Lovanienses. Part 3—The Offences of Wharton, by E. R. MacCarthy, Esq.—Brother Michael, by Thomas D'Arcy M'Gee.—Ireland, an Opening.—A Requiem for the Brave—Literary Notices.
DUBLIN: JAMES DUFFY, 7, WELLINGTON-QUAY,
AND 27, PATERNOSTER-ROW.

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With a magnificent assortment of Novelties suited for the present season.
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MONEY MARKET AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

[WRITTEN SPECIALLY FOR THE IRISH TIMES.]

Dublin, Tuesday Evening.

Notwithstanding the adverse causes to which we referred in our report of yesterday, considerable buoyancy was manifest in the London Stock market to-day. The expectation that the Indian loan is deferred for the present has, probably, contributed in some measure to increase the firmness which was perceptible throughout. At the close, Consols stood fully one-eighth per cent., and New 3 per Cents. one quarter higher than yesterday. The tone of our local market was also decidedly strengthened, although the amount of business was not considerable. Consols moved up to the extent of 3s 9d per cent., and New 3 per Cents. were likewise 3s 9d higher. The Share market still remained without animation, and no feature of interest could be remarked.

In Banks—Bank of Ireland Stock was alone operated in, and appeared steady at the quotation, which was a decline of 3s per cent. Hibernians could be still had at £37, and Nationals were on sale at yesterday's improved price (£94). Royals remained as before—£27 to £27½.

In Steampacket Securities—A rise was again obtained for Atlantics, at which they continued to be freely offered; no abatements, however, appeared to be made in the selling price; buyers as before at £3½. As might have been anticipated, Dundalks (limited) fell back 2s 6d per share, at which, however, they appear steady. City of Dublin (£100), were again required, and Dublin and Liverpool Building Shares (redeemable) were offering.

In Mines—The improvement which was effected in Carysforts (13s paid) yesterday, was not very firmly sustained to-day; and symptoms of relapse were pretty evident towards the close, the market ending with buyers at par; sellers at 15s 6d. There was a moderate demand for Connorrees, and yesterday's full prices were fairly realised; there continued buyers at the lower and sellers at the higher prices. There were offers to buy General Mines at £4; and Mining Company of Ireland at £13; Wicklow Coppers were procurable at £70.

In Miscellaneous—Alliance and Consumers' Gas and United General Gas were both negociated; the former at last rate, the latter at a reduction of 5s per share, both securities closing steadily.

The amount of business effected in the Railway Share market was comparatively trifling. An improvement on the rates of one-eighth is recorded in Great Southern Stock and Cork and Bandon Shares. The latter appeared steady, but the former was still offering at £110. Last rates were realised in the case of Dublin and Wexfords, and Dundalk and Enniskillens, both being still procurable at the respective quotations. Subjoined are the nominal quotations:—Dublin and Belfast Junctions, £43½ to £43½; Dublin and Drogheda, sellers at par; Midland Great Western Halves, £25½ to £25 18s 9d; Waterford and Kilkenneks, sellers at £20½. Belfast and Northern Counties were the only inquiries of the day. Offers to sell Cork and Youghals and Irish South Easterns; in the latter instance the previous price was named.

In Preference—Great Southern 4 per cent. Stock moved up one-eighth per cent., the quotation indicating a discount of 2s 6d. The nominal prices at the close were—£99 17s 6d to par. Dundalk and Enniskillen 5 per Cents. (A) were also exchanged without any alteration in value. There were buyers of Belfast and County Down 5 per Cents, and Dundalk and Enniskillen 5 per Cents. (A) were at £10½ to £10¾.

DUBLIN STOCK AND SHARE LIST—OCT. 30.

GOVERNMENT FUNDS.		
3 per Cent. Consols	.. ..	91½ 92
New 3 per Cent. Stock	.. ..	91½ ⅝ ⅜
BANKS.		
Bank of Ireland	.. ..	240½
STEAM.		
Atlantic (Limited)	.. ..	4
Dundalk (Limited)	.. ..	10 10½
RAILWAYS.		
Carysfort (Limited)	.. ..	16a
Connorree (Limited)	.. ..	39a 6d
MISCELLANEOUS.		
Alliance and Consumers' Gas	.. ..	93
RAILWAYS.		
Cork and Bandon account	.. ..	15
Dublin, Wicklow and Wexford account	.. ..	8
Dundalk and Enniskillen	.. ..	12
Great Southern and Western	.. ..	113
RAILWAY PREFERENCE.		
Great Southern and Western, 4 per cent. perpetual	..	99½

On Saturdays business commences at half-past twelve o'clock, and the Stock brokers' offices are closed at three o'clock.

The next account day for shares will be the 15th November. Names to be furnished on or before the 14th.

PRICES OF IRISH STOCKS.

	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs	Fri.	Sat.
3 per cent. Consols	91¾	91½ 92	91½			91½
Ditto for Account					91¾	91½
New 3 per cent. Stock						91½ ⅝
New 3 per cent. Stock	91½ ⅝	91½ ⅝	91½ ⅝	91½ ⅝	91½ ⅝	91½ ⅝
Ditto for Account	91½ ⅝			91½ ⅝	91½ ⅝	91½ ⅝
Bank Stock						

(BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.)

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE—OCTOBER 30.

	OPENING PRICES.					
Consols Money,	—	—	—	—	—	92½ 93
Account,	—	—	—	—	—	92½
New Threes,	—	—	—	—	—	91½ ⅝ ⅜
	NOON PRICES.					
Consols Money,	—	—	—	—	—	92½ 93
Account,	—	—	—	—	—	92½ 93
New Threes	—	—	—	—	—	91½ ⅝
	1 P.M. PRICES.					
Consols Money,	—	—	—	—	—	92½
Account,	—	—	—	—	—	92½
New Threes,	—	—	—	—	—	91½ ⅝
	3-15 P.M. PRICES.					
Consols Money,	—	—	—	—	—	92½ ⅝
Account,	—	—	—	—	—	92½ ⅝
New Threes,	—	—	—	—	—	91½ ⅝
	CLOSING PRICES.					
Consols Money,	—	—	—	—	—	92½ ⅝
Account,	—	—	—	—	—	92½ ⅝
New Threes,	—	—	—	—	—	91½ ⅝

Home Railways.—Stockton Bills 7 prem.; Eastern Counties, 32; Caledonians, 91¼; Great Northern, 112½; Great Western, 73; Great Western of Canada, 12½; Great Southern and Western, —; Lancashire and Yorkshire, —; London and North Western, 100 100½; Leeds Northern, —; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 47½; Midland Stock, 133½; South Eastern, 86; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 102½; York and North Midland, —; London, Brighton, and South Coast, —; Chester and Holyhead, —; Account, —; Great Northern, A, 117; Grand Trunks, 22¾ 4; North British, 62¾; Great Western, Mexico, —; Turkish (new), —; Bank Stock, 231; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 81½; Turkish (old), —; Canadian Stock, —. Consols have been very steady all the morning at 92¼ to ⅜, little doing. Shares opened rather easier in price, but recovered again, and are now steady and rather firmer at about the closing prices of Saturday. A moderate business is doing. Great Western of Canada steady. Trunks little business doing.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

(TIMES' CITY ARTICLE.)

Monday Evening.

English funds show rather less weakness to-day, but transactions not important. No gold was withdrawn from the Bank to-day. The Discount market to-day was moderate. The next Consol settlement for the 6th Dec. and the last price for that date was 93 to one-eighth.

(DAILY NEWS' CITY ARTICLE.

Monday Evening.

Consols have risen ⅛ per cent. The improvement was held in check by the continued accounts of the deficiency in the yield of the wheat crops, and by the prospects of the bullion movement. In the Share market preparations for Wednesday's settlement chiefly engaged attention. British Railway Stocks after advancing, relapsed in the afternoon. There was no alteration worthy of notice in the Discount market. The applications at the Bank were limited

FUNDS AND SHARES.

Amberg and Nottingham, 83½; Caledonians, 91¼ ⅜; Chester and Holyhead, 55½ 3; Eastern Counties, 32 to ⅜; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 81¼ 2½; Great Northern, 114 15½; Great Northern A, 115½ 16; Great Western, 73; Great Western of Canada, 12½; Grand Trunk of Canada, 5 13-16 15-16; Great Western, 112 13; Lancashire and Yorkshire 117½ 18; London and North Western, 99½ 3-8; Leeds Northern, 58½ ⅜; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 46½ 7; North British, 63¼ ½; Mexicans, —; South Eastern, 85½; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 102 8; York and North Midland, 98 to ½. Consols opened at 92¼ ⅜, advanced to 93½; closed 93 to 1-16, with little business doing. Shares very inactive all day, and without any change, closing rather dull, at above rates. Canadian a shade easier. French same as yesterday.

ENGLISH FUNDS.

CITY, TUESDAY EVENING.—The Funds to-day were firmer; Consols show an improvement of 1-16 to ⅛ per cent, although there is no revival of business. British Railway Stocks have not generally participated in the improvement shown in Consols; attention being chiefly directed to the adjustment of the fortnightly accounts.

STATE OF THE MARKETS.

(WRITTEN SPECIALLY FOR THE IRISH TIMES.)

Dublin, Tuesday Evening.

The advices from the Continent have exercised an unfavourable influence in the Money market, and from the expectation of further withdrawals of gold, together with an Indian loan, being likely to be soon brought forward, have also had an adverse effect, and speculators have accordingly been anxious to press sales through fear of a decline. The movements of the precious metals, however, during the past week have been of a less extensive character than has lately been the case: exports are set down at £178,313 and have been chiefly composed of remittances to the Continent through private channels. The demand for money, too, has somewhat diminished, and the rate in the London discount circles is about an eighth below the official minimum, and the applications for accommodation at the Bank of England have not, in consequence, been of an important nature. In some quarters, but principally among the Joint-Stock Banks, there has been more active inquiry, and the quotation for first-class paper of short date is now from 3¾ to 4 per cent., which is about one-eighth over the rate of Friday and Saturday last. Further parcels of gold, however, are leaving the above bank, and an apprehension exists that a continuance of the drain will lead to a speedy rise in the rate of discount, but fresh arrivals of bullion are soon expected. A painful impression has been occasioned by the announcement of the stoppage of Messrs. Davies & Co., private bankers of Shoreditch. The firm was an old one, and highly respectable, but what is most remarkable is, that the partners, who were originally numerous, have been so reduced from time to time that the principal representative and responsible party is now Mr. R. C. Davies. It is feared that this failure will cause great distress amongst tradespeople, whose confidence the bank had gained, and a considerable amount of excitement has been already exhibited, many of the customers who possessed small accounts having been reduced to great extremity.

With regard to the manufacturing markets, the demand at Manchester for yarns and goods has been rather quiet, and the entire business of the past week must be reported as inconsiderable. In yarns, however, the quotations are well sustained by the contracts in the hands of spinners. Two-folds of all counts were very stiff; but in goods the strength was not quite equal to that shown by yarns. A buyer might have done a little better for himself than he could last week—not with all sellers, but one or another. The change, however, has not been more than 1d per piece, and trade has improved, but all are looking for news from the Peiho. At Birmingham and Halifax trade is stated to be in a rather languid condition, though it does not appear that manufacturers are actually in want of orders. The Bradford markets remain quiet, but some demand for the Continent is shortly expected to arise. A better business has been doing in woollen clothes, at Huddersfield, and the cloth halls of Leeds have been also well attended, but the aspect of Continental affairs has checked activity. The lace department of Nottingham remains dull, and the Sheffield markets continue also to be depressed.

Wool—There is only a moderate business doing in London in English wool; prices are, nevertheless, well supported, but foreign and colonial qualities are in fair demand. The next public sales of colonial wool are expected to commence on the 15th November, when about 40,000 bales will be offered. In Bradford prices are not lower, and in Liverpool there is a good inquiry for foreign, but manufacturers buy slowly.

Cotton—The Liverpool market was comparatively quiet during the past week, but it remained steady, at the closing rates of the previous week. On yesterday a considerable demand sprung up in consequence of the reported killing frost in the southern States of America having been corroborated. The sales for the day were so high as 25,000 bales, of which 17,000 were for export and speculation.

Hides—The supply of raw hides at Leadenhall market has been rather short, and they have, in consequence, sold steadily at late rates.

Hemp—Russian, during last week, again advanced in London, but the market was not active. 500 bales Manilla good fair roping sold to-day in same place at £3 each, and market is advancing still.

Metals—Trade inactive, and sales of spelter have been pressed at lower prices. In London, on yesteday, 100 tons spelter sold at £19 15s per ton on the spot, and Scotch pig iron is quoted in the same market at 52s 3d per ton.

Produce—In our market sugar is still tending upward; little business, however, has been done, holders being indisposed to reduce their demands, but the contrary, while, with other considerations, the London market has been on the advance for this article. For tea, however, there has been active inquiry, and prime qualities are in good request. In the London market, transactions during the past week exceeded the recent average. With few exceptions, prices remained very firm, and in several instances values were higher. Sugar was firmly held, and the moderate supplies offered found a quick sale, refining kinds at 1s, and other sorts at 6d advance. The recent arrivals of coffee were brought forward freely, and prices receded 1s to 1s 6d per cwt., at which the parcels offered were cleared off without difficulty. But little was passing in cocoa. The tea market was firm, and in the early part of the week was moderately active, but at the close was quiet, the trade being disinclined to extend their operations until the expected China telegrams are to hand. The reduction of 2s per cwt. in the French import duty had to large purchases of rice, which must be quoted 3d to 6d higher. Sago flour, owing to an active demand, said also to be on French account, advanced 2s to 3s per cwt., and a large business was done in pearl sago, the market closing 1s per cwt. above late rates. In spices but few contracts were made, and quotations are without any material change. Dried fruits sold rather more freely, and, for the most part, at about steady rates. The sales of Spanish indigo have been of less extent than had been expected. Saffower of the new crop sold at 5s to 10s docking, but partially covered subsequently. In drugs the principal feature was a decline of 10s to 15s per cwt. in the value of camphor. Linseed oil declined 6d per cwt., but the reduction induced a good demand. Fish oils were generally rather depreciated, and tallow, owing to large arrivals, became 3d to 6d lower.

The principal feature in the Mincing-lane markets on yesterday was the quarterly sales of cinnamon, which established an advance of 1d. to 2d. per lb. Rice was less active, and saltpetre hardly so firm as of late. To-day sugar had an upward tendency in the same market, but coffee was quiet, as was also tea, pending the China news. The following is the report of yesterday's London market:—

Sugar in steady request, and two cargoes sold for the Clyde—the one Havana, No. 11¼, at 28s 9d; the other Cuba, at 28s.

Rice—Only about 6,000 bags are reported, principally at 12s 3d to 12s 6d for Bengal, with a few lots fine at 14s 9d to 15s per cwt.

Saltpetre barely so firm; about 800 bags sold, 8 per cent. at 41s, and 4¼ to 2½ at 43s to 43s 6d per cwt.

Cinamon—The quarterly sales of 1,600 bales Ceylon passed off well at 1d to 2d advance, the lower qualities obtaining the fullest prices.

Tea—Pending the forthcoming sales and the receipt of fresh news from China, next to nothing was done.

Linseed Oil, 30s to 30s 3d per cwt.

Turpentine, 34s 6d to 35s for American barrels.

Tallow—The following is from Messrs. Colchester and Woolner's circular:—"The tallow market has been very steady throughout the week, and a fair amount of business has been done on speculation, at full rates, closing rather firmer on Saturday. The demand from the trade continues light, and the deliveries are, in consequence, small for this time of year. The price remains very high at St. Petersburg, and for what little tallow is left 58 to 59 silver roubles are demanded; freights are also higher, and exchange 36d. To-day the market is steady at 59s 3d on the spot; 59s sellers, for all the year, but this price is refused for December delivery, and 59s 3d is paid for January to March; South American may be had at 58s 6d; and town tallow, at 59s 3d net cash.

Particulars.	1856. Casks.	1857. Casks.	1858. Casks.	1859. Casks.	1860. Casks.
Stock this day	17,369	22,151	14,430	45,616	53,132
Price of F.Y.C.	57s 0d	56s 6d	49s 9d	59s 6d	58s 3d
Delivery last week	2,411	2,828	3,230	2,187	2,054
Do. from 1st June	47,740	51,979	43,907	51 620	41,116
Arrived last week	1,412	7,604	3,792	3,828	6,410
Do. from 1st June	52,059	52,446	46,199	65,135	66,153
Price of Town	57s 6d	57s 6d	53s 6d	67s 6d	61s 9d

Provisions—Irish butter continues very firm in London, and higher rates are demanded from prices here; but progress cannot be made at the advance asked, foreign having declined in value. In the bacon market there has been hardly any alteration, and purchases are mostly restricted to the supply of present wants.

Coals—A large fleet of colliers has entered our port, the wind having been favourable, and coals can be now had on lower terms.

Cattle—The London market is still tending downward. On yesterday, beasts and sheep were 4d. per lb. lower, and business was heavy at this decline; pigs were also cheaper, and calves alone maintained late quotations. A quantity of the stock, however, was inferior. The supply, which was tolerably good, consisted, including foreign, of 6,445 beasts, 30,700 sheep, and 263 calves. At Liverpool, on same day, the number of cattle was less than on the previous Monday, but of sheep about the same, the former amounting to 3,057, and the sheep to 8,827. The demand for both descriptions was dull, but no change occurred in prices.

Grain, &c.—The reports received from the French markets in the past week showed prices of wheat and flour to have advanced in several places; and in Paris, bakers have been lately limiting their purchases of the latter to the supply of immediate necessities, expecting that rates would soon become lower. The new wheat also, is found inferior in some districts, and the flour made from it is considered much below the quality of previous years. A considerable quantity of the new wheat continued to be brought to market both here and across the Channel is, likewise, of a bad description, and the quality of the samples offered at Mark-lane on yesterday are described as having been very bad. The necessity, under these circumstances, for purchasing extra quantities of foreign for mixing will, in some measure, account for the large supplies of the latter bought for the consumption of England; but there is no reason to believe that the heavy importation of breadstuffs for the use of the latter country has been chiefly caused by the harvest having been far more deficient than was at first generally supposed. The attendance of country millers, both at London and Liverpool, has been large; and foreign wheat, of which the supplies are on a large scale, has been in active demand. At Mark-lane, on yesterday, this article sold readily at full prices, and was, perhaps, a shade dearer, and both old and prime new English brought late rates. Flour also met a good sale, but from the large parcels of American pressing on the market, an advance in price was out of the question. The recent excitement in Indian corn having somewhat subsided, this article declined about 6d, but the prices of most other descriptions of grain were higher; barley and oats having been quickly disposed of at 1s to 1s 6d for the former, and 6d to 1s for the latter, over the previous Monday's rates; and rye, peas, and beans, were also held for more money. At Newcastle, to-day, wheat was firm, and fine old qualities were held for higher rates. In other articles there was no change. At Hull wheat sold slowly at last prices, and at this day's Liverpool market the attendance of town and country millers was large, and there was a considerable consumptive demand for wheat at late prices. Oats and oatmeal were each held for an advance, and Indian corn demanded attention, and full rates were paid on all sales reported. At our Corn Exchange this morning there was an increased supply of grain, especially of wheat; the condition and quality, however, of the latter was bad, but foreign wheat, notwithstanding, though steady, was not very active. Indian corn met a slow sale, 40s 6d being demanded for Ibraila, 41s for Odessa, and white running to 47s. Oats and barley were dearer, the former by about 3d per barrel, and the latter was actively inquired after at fully 6d advance. With these exceptions we have no alteration to notice from previous quotations.

The imports of foreign grain into Dublin since Thursday last consist of 3,210 quarters of Taganrog, and 2,700 quarters of Berdianski wheat.

Respecting linseed, extensive purchases of East India for future delivery have been made in London during the past week, and the market has been very firm, a fresh advance of 1s to 1s 6d over the previous week's rates having been established. At St. Petersburg, likewise, this article has been actively inquired after, but the supply is likely to be small in that quarter, and the quality inferior.

The following are the London prices of floating cargoes, calling for orders at ports of call, viz.:—

Wheat—Berdianski, 59s to 60s; Marianople, 59s to 60s per 492lbs; Taganrog, 56s to 56s 6d; Odessa Ghirka, new, 56s; old, 54s per 492lbs; Polish Odessa, 54s 6d to 55s per 480lbs; Galatz, 50s to 53s; and Ibralla, 48s to 49s per 480lbs.

Indian Corn—Galatz, and Odessa, 41s to 42s per 4928lbs; Ibralla, 40s to 40s 6d; Foxanian, 40s 6d to 41s per 480 lbs.

Barley—Odessa, 31s to 31s 6d; Danubian, 31s to 31s 6d per 400lbs; Taganrog, same prices.

Beans—Egyptian, 40s per 504 lbs per quarter.

Rye—Danubian and Odessa, 35s to 36s per quarter.

Oats—Odessa and Taganrog, 20s 6d to 21s per imperial quarter.

From America larger quantities of wheat and flour are arriving, and considerable supplies of these articles are on the way from the interior of that country to New York, and other ports of shipment to Europe. From the South of Europe also we continue to receive large quantities of wheat, but from France and the Baltic the receipts are comparatively very small.

DUBLIN CORN EXCHANGE—TUESDAY.

There was an increased supply of grain, especially of wheat, at market to-day, and the currencies of Friday supported. In some cases the best qualities of oats and grinding barley were a shade dearer. Indian corn met a slow demand, without change in price.

	S. D.	S. D.		S. D	S. D
White wheat	32 0 to 34 6	Oatmeal		15 0 to 17s	
Red do.	27 0 to 30 0	Rearmeal		20 0 to 23s	
Oats	12 6 to 15 0	Bakers' flour		20 0 to 23s	
Bere	13 0 to 15 0	Indian corn		37 0 to 40 0	
Barley	16 0 to 20 6	per 480lbs			

LONDON PRODUCE MARKET, OCT. 30.—Sugar market very firm, with an upward tendency. Coffee quiet—fully one shilling lower than last week. Tea quiet, but steady. From China hourly expected. Rice quiet but firm. Saltpetre—little doing to-day. Hemp—500 bales Manilla good fair roping sold at £3 each; market advancing. Tallow steady to-day; at 59s all year, 59s 3d January and March.

LIVERPOOL CATTLE MARKET, OCT. 30.—The supply of cattle is less than on Monday. Sheep about same. A dull demand for each at last week's prices for cattle. Beef, 4d to 6½d per lb; mutton, 5½d to 7½d per lb. 3057 cattle, 8827 sheep.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET, OCT. 31.—Sugar market very active, and full prices paid, 5,800 bags of low ordinary Mauritius fetched 38s; molasses rather more inquired after, and rather dearer, a cargo of Cuba Muscovado sold, to arrive, at 90s 3d; rice scarce and wanted, a cargo to arrive at 11 10d, on charter; linseed steady, 1,200 bags afloat sold at previous rates.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—Sales, 22,000, including 12,002 on speculation and export; market hardening.

NEWCASTLE CORN MARKET, OCT. 30.—Wheat firm at Saturday's prices. Fine old qualities held for more money. Good offers for new quite as dear, but all conditions difficult to see. Flour rather more doing at full prices. Malting and grinding barley good sale at Saturday's price. Oats very firm with moderate demand. Beans and peas without change. Weather rather improved.

MANCHESTER TRADE REPORT, OCT 30.—There is a moderate business going on, and the tone is better than last week.

HULL CORN MARKET, OCT. 30.—Weather warm and damp. Fair attendance at market. Wheat sells slowly at last price, partly firm, and grinding inquired for. Oats, beans and peas unchanged. Linseed cakes, best Hull made, £9 17s 6d. to £10 per ton.

CORK CORN MARKET, OCT. 30.—White wheat, 28s to 34s 6d; red wheat, 27s to 32s; oats 12s to 15s 6; barley 14s to 17s.

CORK BUTTER MARKET, OCT 30.—Firsts, 111s; seconds, 109s; thirds, 100s; fourths. 93s; fifths, 85s; sixths. 68s. 1,850 in market.

REVIEW OF THE BRITISH CORN TRADE DURING THE PAST WEEK.

(FROM THE MARK-LANE EXPRESS.)

The rain having ceased for nearly a week, the weather has been favourable for the ingathering of the late crops, and the late damps prevailing will have prevented anything being well got in. Ploughing and all field-work, has been resumed; though very backward, it is hoped there will be a fit state for seed-time. A full month's dry weather is yet required to materially improve the prospects of agriculture. Markets have little varied. Home supplies have still been large, and new wheat of the general quality has continued a full sale, while the little old left has found its value. The deliveries of foreign continue on an extensive scale, those of London alone exceeding the late average. But, if we look at the weekly deliveries for a month past, we shall find them little more than half what they were in 1859, when four weeks reached to 514,962 qrs, though now only to 279,300 qrs. As consumption has, nevertheless, gone on at the same rate, it must have been met from foreign stocks. Now, as the average monthly consumption of English growth may be about one and-a-half million quarters, while the imports have been about 600,000, but partially so, about one-third of the whole; but if the consumption of home-growth has fallen to one-half, there are 750,000 qrs monthly to be filled up from foreign stocks beyond the usual monthly consumption of foreign, which may be taken at 400,000 quarters. No wonder, then, that every shipping port where plenty of foreign was in granary has found a numerous attendance of buyers; and though this demand will diminish as the new crop improves, it must be extensive throughout the winter, receiving a further impulse as the potato crop decays or is used up. Foreign markets have fully reported the improvement, and there is a general complaint of a backward seed-time. While, however, the wet and weedy state of the soil is complained of in Belgium, Holland, and some other parts, a pain had been the weather too dry. The Italian markets abound in supplies from the Black Sea being cleared out, are rising; and so is New York. The arrivals off the coast since the 18th October are upwards of 60 ships, 50 of which were in ballast, 21 of maize, and 6 of wheat. The business reported was as follows, showing a sudden rise in maize:—About 18 cargoes of wheat, up and on passage, viz. 5 cargoes Berdianski, 5s 6d to 6s; Marianopoli, 5s 9d; Taganrog, Ghirka, 55s 9d to 56s 6d; Odessa Ghirka, 55s 6d, 54s, and 54s 6d; Sandomirka, 60s; Polish Odessa, 55s 6d, 56s, 56s 6d, 57s; and 1 cargo of the Columbian Republic, 57s. At Egypt, 2 ships at 40s 6d; 2 rye, at 33s and 35s; about 16 of maize, at 36s 9d to 40s; 6 of barley, at 22s to 30s 6d; and some Odessa for October and November shipment at 54s 6d; and 1 cargo of beans at 40s 6d; also 1 of rye. The sales of wheat noted last week were 76,476 qrs, at 60s 6d, against 125,893 qrs in the corresponding period of 1859. The London shipments are 50s 6d on 8,148 qrs. The arrivals into the principal ports of Great Britain for the week ending October 17th, in wheat and flour, were equal to 211,629 qrs wheat, including 7,469 qrs colonial.

LONDON MARKETS.

MARK-LANE, MONDAY AFTERNOON, OCT. 29.—Last week's arrivals of foreign wheat and flour were heavy, but moderate of all other grain. Our receipts were 9,940 quarters wheat, 3,160 quarters oats, 1 quarters maize, and 105 cwts. flour. Of English wheat the receipts were 4,861 qrs., of foreign 47,493 quarters, about 30,000 quarters being from Russia and New York. There was a better supply this morning from Kent and Essex, but the condition was much worse. A very parcel of old and fine dry new went off steadily at former rates, but the low new was quite neglected. There were many buyers of foreign at full price for select qualities, but some sorts were a fuller sale. Of country flour there were 15,393 sacks, of foreign 7,977 sacks 30,223 barrels. Norfolks were dull, and 1s per sack lower, but some few sold at 47s per cwt. The sale of foreign was less free for the consequence of the continued large arrivals, but good qualities were not cheaper. Town rates were unchanged. Of British barley there were 5,333 quarters, of foreign 1,718 quarters. The little there was coming that appeared was in per quarter dearer as well as dry parcels of foreign for grinding, but damp English was a dull sale. The malt trade was rather dearer for prime old quality, and firm for all sorts. The entire supply of oats was only 15,592 quarters, viz., 9,046 quarters English, 195 quarters Scotch, 770 quarters Irish, and 11,581 quarters foreign. This short supply, with a liberal export, made all old corn quite 1s per quarter advance, and there was an improvement in soft new. Of English beans there were 501 quarters; of foreign 3,150 quarters. This grain, from the scarcity of English, was again 1s per quarter dearer for old descriptions, both native and foreign. Of native peas there were 530 quarters, of foreign 28 quarters. The continued short supplies of all sorts have again forced up prices 1s to 2s per quarter. The imports last week were 1,814 quarters wheat, 1,160 quarters exports. Crushing seed experienced a further advance of 1s per quarter, and cakes rose 5s to 10s per ton. In seeds there was little doing, but quality and condition especially required and fine Canary was but dull at former rates. The low English white tares have put in competition with a large arrival from France, were almost unsaleable. In other seeds no quotable change.

LIVERPOOL CORN TRADE AND STATE OF TRADE IN MARK-LANE.—Wheat, Essex and Kent white, 50s to 54s per qr.; fine, 54s to 57s; red, 50s to 52s, fine, 53s to 56s; Norfolk, Linc., and Yorks., red, 49s to 50s; fine, 51s to 53s; barley, malting, 35s to 40s per qr.; chevalier, 37s to 39s; distilling, 31s to 37s do.; grinding, 31s to 37s do.; distilling, 36s to 40s do. Malt, Essex, Norfolk, and Suffolk, 54s to 61s per qr.; fine, 67s to 70s do.; Kingston, Ware, and town made, 56s to 63s do.; fine, 66s to 70s do.; Scots, 54s to 60s do. Oats, English, feed, 23s to 25s per qr.; potato, 29s to 34s do. Scotch, feed, 25s to 30s do.; potato, 29s to 34s do.; Irish, feed, white, 23s to 27s do.; fine, 28s to 29s do.; black, 22s to 27s do.; fine, — to 28s do. Beans, Mazagan, 42s to 47s per qr.; tick, 42s to 45s do.; Harrow, 45s to 50s do.; pigeon, 50s to 55s do. Peas, new, white, boilers, 42s to 50s per qr.; maple, 43s to 47s do.; grey, 39s to 40s do. Flour, per sack of 280 lbs.; town households, 41s to 57s per cwt.; country, 42s to 43s do.; households, 42s to 50s do. Norfolk and Suffolk, ex ship, 41s to 42s do.

LONDON CATTLE MARKET.

LONDON CATTLE MARKET, MONDAY, OCT. 29.—The total imports of foreign stock into London last week amounted to 8,577 head. In the corresponding week of 1859 there arrived 8,577; in 1858, 5,767; in 1857, 5,915; in 1856, 7,037; in 1855, 7,885; and in 1854, 7,721 head.

YEARLY COMPARISON OF WEEKLY IMPORTS.

	Beasts.	Sheep.	Lambs.	Calves.	Pigs.
1860	2145	6585	168	282	463
1859	1316	6746	76	288	111
1858	1334	3350	31	212	20
1857	1487	3664	81	629	54
1856	1633	4455	—	391	14
1855	1918	5301	—	209	206
1854	2153	3036	—	307	306

Our market to-day was sea enably well supplied with foreign stock, but its general quality was very inferior. Sales progressed heavily on lower terms. The supply of home-fed beasts was tolerably good, but there was a great deficiency in the quality of all breeds. The transactions in the trade to-day produced great inactivity in the demand for all breeds of beasts, at a decline in the quotations of 2d per 8lbs. It must be understood that the extreme value of Scots did not exceed 4s 6d per 8lbs. From Lincolnshire, Leicestershire, and Northamptonshire we received 2,920 shorthorns; from other parts of England, 1,000 of various breeds; and from Ireland, 100 oxen, &c. Notwithstanding that the supply of sheep was only moderate, the demand for all breeds ruled heavy. Prime downs and half-breds supported last week's currency, but in some instances the value of long-wools had a drooping tendency. Generally speaking, the quality of the sheep was inferior. Calves were short of supply and steady request at full quotations. We have to report much less activity in the demand for pigs, the prices of which were 4s to 5s lower per 8lbs.

PRICE TO SINK THE OFFAL:—Coarse and inferior beasts, 2s 4d to 2s 6d; second quality ditto, 2s 8d to 3s 2d; prime ditto, 3s 4d to 3s 6d; coarse and inferior sheep, 3s 4d to 3s 6d; second quality ditto, 3s 8d to 3s 10d; prime coarse-woolled ditto, 4s 0d to 4s 8d; prime South Down ditto, 4s 10d to 5s 2d; large coarse calves, 3s 10d to 4s 4d; small ditto, 4s 6d to 4s 8d; large hogs, 4s to 4s 6d; neat small porkers, 4s 6d to 5s 6d; lambs, 6s 0d to 6s 6d; suckling calves, 1s to 2s; and quarter-old store pigs, 2s to 3s 6d each.

ENGLISH WOOL MARKETS.

LONDON, MONDAY, OCT. 29.—Since our last report, owing chiefly to the advices from the manufacturing districts, very little disposition has been shown to purchase any kind of English wool. There are, however, several public sales announced for next week, and hence holders continue very firm, and prices generally are well supported. The supply of wool on offer is very small.

PRESTON, MONDAY.—Fleece—Southdown hogs, £19 10s to £20 0s; ditto, half-bred hogs, £20 0s to £20 10s; ditto, Kent, £19 0s to £19 10s; ditto, Cheviot ewes and wethers, £17 10s to £18; ditto, Leicester ewes and wethers, £17 10s to £18. Pieces—Southdown, picklock, £20 0s to £21; ditto, prime and picklock, £18 10s to £19; ditto, choice, £17 to £18; ditto, super, £15 to £16; ditto, combing, washer-matching, £16 0s to £16 10s; ditto, picklock, £18 to £18 10s; ditto, combing, £16 to £16 10s; ditto, hog-matching, £20 10s to £21; ditto, picklock-matching, £18 10s to £19 10s; ditto, super ditto, £16 0s to £16 10s.

BRADFORD WOOL MARKET, OCTOBER 25.—There is again a very quiet market. There has, perhaps, been a shade better feeling to-day, resulting probably more from an increase of inquiries than from any actual sales having been made. Though the wool sold has for a long time been small in quantity, the consumption has all the while been considerable; and it may, therefore, be reasonably concluded that the stocks in the hands of spinners must be getting low, and they must consequently either soon come into the market or allow their machinery to stand. Prices are still tolerably firm, not, at all events, lower than last week; but it cannot be denied that some concession from recent prices can be frequently obtained in some sorts of wool. Staplers allege that they cannot afford to take less inasmuch as country sellers are now asking even more than can be obtained in this market.—*Bradford Observer.*

LIVERPOOL, OCT. 27.—Scotch—There has been more inquiry for laid Highland wool this week, but for only first-class, at late rates. White Highland kept in stock, and wanted. The high price for Cheviot tends to check consumption, and manufacturers continue to supply themselves only for immediate wants, at late rates. Laid Highland wool per 24lbs, 11s 6d to 13s; white Highland do., 13s to 17s; laid crossed do., unwashed, 14s to 15s 6d; do. do. washed, 16s to 18s 6d; laid Cheviot do. unwashed, 17s 6d to 20s; do. do., washed, 19s to 22s; white Cheviot do., washed, 21s to 24s. There is a good inquiry for all kinds of good and useful kinds of wool, and a fair business doing by private contract, at fully late rates. Imports for the week, 7,215 bags; previously this year, 172,478 bags.

LONDON HOP MARKET.—A lively business has been done in the choice new growths of East and Mid Kents, at prices ranging from £7 to £20 per cwt., and a like sale of odds have also changed hands. There is a quiet demand for yearlings. New Wealds of Kents and Sussex.—From the planters having

protects the descent to the bay, and fast away over beetling rock and slippery way, hastened on to the rescue. Displacing as best he could his habiliments, off went his hat, his coat, waistcoat, cravat, &c., which were flung to the mercy of the wind; heedlessly still he went on, resting only for a moment to divest himself of his boots and unmentionables, and now stood ready for a spring into the treacherous element, encumbered only by the remaining article of his apparel, which gracefully waved in the evening breeze, when, turning round to give a parting sigh to his fair one, he discovered, to his amazement, and the amusement of the beholders, that his nether garment was firmly clutched by the devoted hands of his "better half," who vigorously retained her hold, swooning in the loving embrace. She had followed the rash footsteps of love to the last, imploring with all her might her darling's return, but unheeded, until within her grasp of affection he was made conscious of his responsibility to guard, cherish, and protect; and, at the same time, of the false alarm and his own ludicrous position.

BRAY YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—A lecture was delivered to this association on Monday evening, in the boys' school, by the Rev. Edward Whately, on the subject of "Light and Heat." The rev. lecturer commenced by observing that if he informed his audience that it was his intention to throw fresh light upon his subject, they might, perhaps, say that it would be something like carrying coals to Newcastle, but still the subject was a most profitable one for consideration, both in a material and moral point of view. Light formed a principal source of many of our purest enjoyments. For instance, to a well-ordered mind and healthy body, a bright, sunshiny day afforded a very large amount of gratification, such as would be valued by every one whose tastes and habits had not been vitiated by gross and sensual indulgence, and by whom nothing was appreciated that was not fast. He warned the youthful part of his auditory against being led away by such persons. It would be much better to break with them at once than to make the smallest concession of principle, which would only to lead to further demands and encroachments, and as an illustration, he related with much humour, an anecdote of a Scotch piper, who, in travelling with his pipes on the Continent, sat down one morning by the wayside to eat his breakfast, but soon found himself surrounded by a pack of hungry wolves. After giving them his whole stock of provisions, in the vain hope of pacifying them, and finding that they would be likely to finish off with himself, he thought he would try the effect of a tune on his bagpipes. The first screech sent the whole pack scampering off to the woods, to the great delight of the piper, who remarked that, "if he had known they were so fond of music, he would have given it them before breakfast." The first part of the lecture consisted of a description of the nature, properties, and effects of light and heat, and of the different theories regarding the source of them. In the concluding portion, he drew a parallel between natural and spiritual light, and made a comparison between the effects of the former upon the physical, and of the latter upon the moral world. A vote of thanks to the lecturer was proposed by the Rev. J. Patterson, seconded by Mr. J. Lane, and carried amid the applause of the meeting. It is understood that the rev. gentleman will be requested to permit the lecture to be published.

KING'S COUNTY—MURDEROUS OUTRAGE.—As a small farmer, named Michael Jones, residing at Knockaspur, near Rmil, in this county, was returning home on the night of the 7th instant, he was waylaid in the neighbourhood of his own house, and his scull fractured so severely by the blows of a stone, inflicted by two or more of his assailants, that he yesterday died from the effects of the injuries he received. Intimation of his death has been forwarded to the coroner of the district, by Headconstable Baird, of the Shinrone constabulary station, and an inquest will be held this day. We understand that several arrests have been already made.

THE WARD UNION STAG HOUNDS.—A meeting of the members of the hunt took place on yesterday, at the Imperial Hotel, Sackville-street, to make arrangements for the hunting during the coming season. We understand Charles Alley, Esq., will be the master, Charles Brindley still continuing to be huntsman, which post he has filled for upwards of sixteen years. The pack never looked in better form; it consists of thirty-eight couple of hunting hounds, exclusive of non-entries. On Monday next the first hunt of the season will take place, and the fixtures will be published this week.

MURDER OF ALDERMAN SHEEHY.—Since our last publication, nothing further has transpired about this melancholy occurrence. It is said by some of our contemporaries, in exculpation, perhaps, of the foul deed, that the Alderman really did evict some of his tenants, and he foolishly threatened more, while mysterious hints are given of a certain witch, who was one of the evicted. Now, we hope, that in this country, in the nineteenth century, no journalist will be found, even by inuendo, pandering to support such a vile theory as the justification of landlord murder, or encouraging the peasantry in their dotish superstitions. It is possible, and not improbable, that the witch, as she is called by our Limerick contemporary, may have been concerned in the Feakle tragedy, and she would not be the first woman in this country who had so unsexed herself; but if she were, it was not in her spiritual character, but in her bodily presence at a deed of midnight murder and mutilation, which for a long time shuts our mouths about English crimes. For in England, when they do commit such atrocities, the whole population is against them, and every man will assist in handing the murderer to justice, but here a certain sort of crime receives sympathy instead of horror and detestation.—*Clare Journal.*

THE MURDER OF ALDERMAN SHEEHY.—No reliable fact, which it would serve the interests of justice to publish, has as yet reached us, relative to the expected discovery of the guilty parties in this singular case. We extract the following from the letter of a correspondent of the *Limerick Chronicle*:—"What are we to say to the 'off-hand' manner in which the inquest was held and disposed of? All that was done was performed in hot haste and Irish precipitancy. Were the magistrates of the district called in? Was there a meeting of the gentry convened? Was the wreck of the cottage held possession of by the police? Was there a plan of it taken as it appeared on the morning when the murder was discovered with the marks of the bullets on the walls? Was the body sufficiently identified as that of the late Alderman Sheehy to so convince a jury that the remains found were those of that lamented gentleman. I hear from some who have seen the charred remains, and who were intimately acquainted with the deceased, that they might be those of any one else as of the man whose sudden disappearance from amongst us we all lament."

SERIOUS CASE OF STABBING AT ST. JOHN'S POINT.—Not many months have elapsed since a man named Waddock was fatally stabbed in the town of Ardglass. The particulars of the homicide having been fully described at the time, it will be recollected that the unfortunate affair took place between sailors engaged in the herring fishery, and that it was occasioned by drink. On Thursday evening last, a dispute occurred on board the Martha Whitmore, at present stranded at St. John's Point, in Dundrum Bay, which might have been attended with equally fatal results, as I regret to say, the knife was ferociously used by one of the party in the dispute. The affray first originated with two individuals named M'Kenzie and O'Donnell, and during the altercation which took place between them a man named John M'Donald interfered, with a view to put an end to the dispute, when after one or two angry words, M'Kenzie drew his knife and stabbed M'Donald behind the right ear, and afterwards under the right shoulder. Another sailor, James Hagan, who was on the best of terms with M'Kenzie, endeavoured to take the knife from him, and, in doing so, he received a cut on the side which, it would appear, was but the commencement of M'Kenzie's ferocity; for he afterwards evinced an uncontrollable thirst for blood, particularly that of Hagan. On receiving the first cut, which was a slight one, Hagan retreated, but M'Kenzie followed him, and succeeded in inflicting another on the left hip. In the pursuit of Hagan, M'Kenzie was fortunately tripped up by O'Donnell, which afforded the former the advantage of a few seconds of time; but when at the wheel Hagan stumbled, he was overtaken by his pursuer, who stabbed him dreadfully in the right side. Hagan then endeavoured to get into a boat which was lying alongside the ship, and when descending by means of a rope, M'Kenzie cut his hands in order to cause him to let go his hold. Hagan succeeded in getting into the boat; M'Kenzie then jumped overboard, but was secured before he reached the shore. The Killough Constabulary, in charge of Constable Leddy, were soon in attendance, when M'Kenzie and O'Donnell were given into their custody. On the arrival of Dr. Harrison, the wounded men were examined, and their sufferings, as far as possible, alleviated. They were at once removed to the County Infirmary, Dr. Harrison being of opinion that the wounds were of a serious nature. Depositions were afterwards taken before Captain Despard, J.P., when O'Donnell was liberated, and M'Kenzie committed for further examination. It is necessary to state that some slight scratches are apparent on M'Kenzie's face, which, he alleges, were inflicted by the knives of M'Donald and Hagan. The Martha Whitmore is an American vessel, and the prisoner is a Scotchman; M'Donald is a native of Ballybay, and Hagan belongs to Newtownstewart.—Correspondent of *Belfast News-Letter*,

MOUNTRATH DISPENSARY.—Yesterday the committee appointed a successor to Dr. Smith. There were five candidates, and after a strict scrutiny of the testimonials, they decided in favour of Dr. Francis Clarke, of Blackrock. Dr. Clarke is a gentleman of the highest attainments, not only in medical science, but also in Arts, of which he has taken the degree of Master. His testimonials are unexceptionable, and indeed in every respect he is a worthy successor to Dr. Smith, whose removal from the district is much regretted. On the following day he was elected by the Mountmellick Board of Guardians to the Mountrath Fever Hospital. He thus receives, on his return to his native county, after an absence of 25 years, the greatest compliment that could be bestowed on him.—*Leinster Express.*

ENSIGN JOSEPH NELSON.—A GARIBALDIAN OFFICER.—Ensign Joseph Nelson, the colleague of Lieutenant Patterson, arrived at the Hill, Downpatrick, the residence of his father, the Rev. S. C. Nelson, on Friday last, from Italy. Mr. Nelson behaved gallantly at the battle of Melazzo, as we with pleasure noticed at the time, and, being the only County Down man who distinguished himself in the great cause of Italian liberty and independence, we rejoice at his recovery from his late indisposition. We presume the gallant young gentleman will be idolised by Protestant Down.—*Belfast News-Letter.*

SERIOUS CASE OF STABBING AT QUEENSTOWN.—The harbour of Queenstown is again being studded with a perfect forest of masts. The vessels are all merchantmen, laden with grain, and consigned to the traders of Cork and the inland towns. The number of vessels is being greatly increased by the numbers dropping into the harbour in consequence of the contrary winds which at present prevail.—*Cork Herald.*

MONSTER SHARK IN SHETLAND.—The following communication from Whalsey will be read with interest:—A very large shark was caught here by one of the fishing boats on Friday last. None of the fishermen here ever saw the like of it. Its length was 27½ feet; thickness, 16 feet; from its nose to the last gill, 7 feet; its mouth, when open, 30 inches across; the foremost fins, 5 feet 8 inches; and the tail, from point to point, 7 feet. The liver yielded 165½ gallons of oil, and was sold for £16 10s. The whole body could not have been less than six tons. It was caught by a six-oared boat, and the men had great difficulty in getting it ashore. Instead of landing at six o'clock in the morning, it was seven at night before they got to the shore; and had they not been assisted by two other boats' crews, they would not have managed it in two days. When caught it seemed to have taken a monthful of herrings and then rolled itself in the net. When the men began to haul in the nets, which were new, they found them twisted with the rope five times round it. It died in a very short time, or the men would have run a very hard chance for their lives.—*Orkney Herald.*

SIX PERSONS POISONED BY CHEESE.—Several cases of poisoning, happily not accompanied by fatal results, took place in Glasgow on Saturday night. On that evening information was received at the central police office that several parties residing in Prince's-street and Saltmarket had been taken seriously ill, the supposition being that they had been poisoned. Dr. M'Gill and Dr. Chalmers, of Trongate, at once visited the individuals, and found that the information was but too correct. From the symptoms exhibited, the medical gentlemen conjectured that the sufferers had been arsenically poisoned, and they administered accordingly. After considerable exertion all the parties were placed beyond the reach of danger, and it is now hoped that they are on the fair way towards recovery. The cheese from which the portions had been taken was but newly cut, and it appeared to be a Dunlop of good quality. The one, as well as several others in the shop where it was purchased, of the same make, have been taken possession of by the police, and will be submitted to a chemical analysis.

ROBBERY OF ONE THOUSAND POUNDS' WORTH OF JEWELLERY.—On Friday night, between half-past seven and eleven o'clock, the shop of Mr. Batty, jeweller, Albert-bridge, Manchester, was broken into by thieves, who carried away jewellery to the value of £1,000. The entrance to the premises was gained at the back by breaking a pane of glass in one of the windows and lifting the latch of the door. Between the shop of Mr. Batty and that of Mr. Goadsby is a shop recently occupied by a tobacconist, but now closed, though some of the stock still remains. The thieves appear to have entered this shop from the street, and passed out at the back, and then climbed over a very high wall, to get to the back of Mr. Batty's premises. Having once opened the back door at Mr. Batty's, they passed, without encountering any obstacle, into the shop, where they selected the following watches and articles of jewellery:—One gold verge watch, two silver lever watches, one silver Geneva watch, 120 to 130 gold guard chains, 80 gold rings, a quantity of seals and keys, a case of gold lockets, and 40 gold breast pins, valued at £1,000. From the state in which the shop has been left it is surmised that the thieves were not long on the premises. A young man, an assistant in the shop, whose duty, it is said, was to take care of the premises, was absent from half-past seven till half-past eleven o'clock, and on his return he discovered the robbery. During the evening some policemen on duty found that the shop adjoining was unlocked. From a cursory examination all appeared right, and they secured it with a chain and staple, the usual method in such cases. As yet no clue whatever has been discovered which is likely to lead to the apprehension of the robbers. A reward of £100 has been offered.—*Manchester Guardian.*

THE WAR IN CHINA.—A return has been made up at the War-office which shows the sums that have been voted by Parliament to meet the expenses of hostilities in China. There is a sum of £830,000 which was required to cover deficiencies in the estimates of last year, arising from the expense of preparing during last winter for these operations; there is a sum of £1,111,930, being, as nearly as can be calculated, the additions made to the army and navy estimates of the current year on account of the contemplated operations; and there are grants made during the session to the extent of £4,206,104 on estimates submitted to meet the expenses of these hostilities. These sums, which are not stated to be other than cumulative items, together amount to £6,168,024, in addition to which there have been votes of credit to the amount of £3,356,104, making up a total not very far from £10,000,000—the entire produce of the year's income-tax.

GARIBALDI'S INTENTIONS.—The *Nationalites* publishes a letter from Garibaldi to the advocate Bramvilla:—"Caserta, October 19.—My dear Brambilla, in regard to the question you put to me from the well-deserving committee of Genoa and those corresponding with it, whether they are to continue to enrol volunteers, you may tell them that I shall very willingly continue to welcome all who present themselves, though there is not the same necessity for them as formerly. Tell them, besides, to bear with patience all the bitter things and grave charges that still may be lavished on them by the adversaries of our political programme, and that the day will come when facts will be manifest, and when the country will award its gratitude to all who, like them, have forwarded the work by their assiduous zeal, integrity, and devotedness.—I salute you, &c.,

"G. GARIBALDI."

THE LIVINGSTONE ZAMBESI EXPEDITION.—For some time past there has been little or no news from the Livingstone expedition, but by the arrival of the Athene (steamer) we are enabled to give some particulars as to the progress of the great traveller. The Rev. J. Moffat, one of the Zambesi missionaries, in a letter, dated Nyati, Matabele country, April 1, 1860, says:—"We are promised an opportunity to the Bamaugwate early to-morrow morning, and we send letters on the principle that it is better to do so than to have them getting older than they are in one's desk. We have had nothing since we sent away our last post at the beginning of the year, so you may imagine we are in a state of darkness. Moselikatse still remains for us, and would like to make us all traders if he could. We have been busy the last three months in gardens, and in getting up some sort of dwellings. My wife and I are still, however, in a native hut and in our tent. I have personally little to complain of in Moselikatse's treatment, considering what he is; but such despotism as his, especially when the man is nearly in his dotage, involves much that is trying to our patience and unpleasant to our feelings. These matters are, however, of little moment; it is our helplessness in regard to that which is our first and great duty that we feel. I am sorry to say that our wheat has utterly failed. We were here too late to sow it in the proper season. Unless unexpected supplies come we may have to take to native corn, which is queer stuff compared to our staff of life. May 9, '60.—No letters have reached us here, except by Kuruma people, and we have only been able to send away one post. Mr. Sykes takes this. We have heard from Lioyanti. Up to the middle of last month neither Livingstone nor the missionaries had arrived, though both were daily expected. We are still in our tents, but hope soon to be under better cover. It is winter, and moderately cold, down to 55 degrees at sunrise. We have had fever amongst us, but not severely. Three out of our eighteen people were attacked—one fatally. We are enjoying very good health, without exception. It is gratifying to state that we have at length been able to commence services at the Matabelo. The old king is very provoking, but there is more hope of success than before." From a communication from Litheyana, Schills country, dated the 8th July, we are glad to observe that the mission at Moselikatse succeeded in inspiring a more friendly feeling in the heart of old Moselikatse towards them. Mr. Lis, one of the missionaries residing in that place, had reached Sechelis and brought the news that the old king was on very good terms with Mr. Moffatt. Mr. and Mrs. Mackenzie, of the London Missionary Society, had passed through Sechelis on their journey to Makoldo, where they are to reside. A great many traders visited Sechelis this season, mostly English colonial people, together with some Kurumans. The foregoing communication will greatly tend to ease the anxiety which was felt regarding the whereabouts of the Livingstone party. It will also be observed that the natives evince less hostility to the travellers than formerly.

BLONDIN ON STILTS.—The *Buffalo Commercial Advertiser* of the 17th ult. has the particulars of the performance of Blondin before the Prince of Wales, from which we take the following extract:—"All were now waiting and looking eagerly for the last and greatest act of the day's performance—the stilt-walking. We think that all who witnessed his feat will agree with us in pronouncing it one of the most terrible and daring ever attempted by mortal man. Many who were here to see would frequently turn their eyes from him during his passage, fearful lest, as they gazed, the intrepid man might miss his precarious footing and be precipitated into the seething abyss. The stilts are slenderly made, are about two feet in height, the bottoms having three iron prongs resembling a trident in shape, the wooden portion being covered with silver leaf. An incident occurred when Blondin was a short distance from the American shore which produced a thrill of horror in the breasts of all who witnessed it. It was not generally understood that in the passage over he was to make three stops on his stilts. The first time he attempted it the centre and longer prong in the bottom of the stilts caught against one of the guys, tripping him slightly. All held their breath in horror for an instant, thinking he had fallen. But the daring, self-possessed performer alighted safely astride the cable, and looked toward either shore as if nothing had happened. In coming suddenly and violently upon the rope his balancing-pole—as before stated, a very heavy one—was cracked and strained, so that he dared not attempt a repetition of the leap, lest it should be broken. The task of regaining his standing position on the rope with the stilts on was seemingly a most difficult one, and many expressed a doubt as to the success of the attempt. But with him, as with the cunning old cardinal, there seems to be no such word as 'fail;' and, after two or three trials, the difficulty was overcome. As he proceeded step by step the spectators gained confidence, and those who had experienced doubt and apprehension breathed freer as he approached the termination of his voyage."

WORKMEN WHO CREATE AND WORKMEN WHO METHODISE.—To arrange your ideas is one thing; to arrange your papers is another. Some of the best and most rapid workmen I know are, in respect of order of this kind, hopelessly deficient. That a great deal of valuable time is lost in this way must be admitted. Nothing is in its right place. Papers are not to be found when wanted. Work is done and then mislaid; and it is winter, and moderately cold, down to 55 degrees at sunrise. We have had fever amongst us, but not severely. Three out of our eighteen people were attacked—one fatally. We are enjoying very good health, without exception. It is gratifying to state that we have at length been able to commence services at the Matabelo. The old king is very provoking, but there is more hope of success than before." From a communication from Litheyana, Schills country, dated the 8th July, we are glad to observe that the mission at Moselikatse succeeded in inspiring a more friendly feeling in the heart of old Moselikatse towards them. Mr. Lis, one of the missionaries residing in that place, had reached Sechelis and brought the news that the old king was on very good terms with Mr. Moffatt. Mr. and Mrs. Mackenzie, of the London Missionary Society, had passed through Sechelis on their journey to Makoldo, where they are to reside. A great many traders visited Sechelis this season, mostly English colonial people, together with some Kurumans. The foregoing communication will greatly tend to ease the anxiety which was felt regarding the whereabouts of the Livingstone party. It will also be observed that the natives evince less hostility to the travellers than formerly.

Correspondence.

THE ERRIS RELIEF FUND.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

SIR,—I have the honour to state, for the information of the public who were so kind as to intrust me with their subscriptions for the Relief of the Poor in Erris, that I have received a letter from my correspondent, enclosing the account of receipts and expenditure, which I beg herewith to briefly transcribe:—

Amount of subscriptions received and acknowledged by me from time to time, exclusive of several small sums transmitted direct to my correspondent by me, and which are separately accounted for by him £309 0s 11d
Amount received by sale of meals 505 0s 0d
£814 0s 11d

DISBURSEMENTS.

Messrs. Macken's account for meal £566 10s 0d
Messrs. Palgrave's account for seed potatoes freight, and sundry expenses 90 15s 10d
Messrs. J. W. Mackey and Teel and Mackey for seed oats and turnips 55 2s 6d
Specially to a man named Gallagher, whose house was burned 16 0s 0d
Sundry small expenses 1 16s 8d
£812 5s 0d

The turnip seed was at once given gratuitously, and the potatoes and oats on the I O U of those in need of them, and whose land, but for the timely supply, would have remained untilled. This amount has since been repaid in works on new roads, which will be of lasting benefit to that remote district. My correspondent states "that the people are most grateful that their corn crops have been saved, and with the potatoes and turnips far more abundant and good than many known for years, and scarcely any blight in the potato crop. Fish also has been plentiful, and the people have a prospect of comfort during the incoming year rarely known, thanks to God, and to the bountiful and timely supply of seed and provisions sent through you; and I have also to boast that not one individual belonging to this district had to resort to the poorhouse.

In returning my sincere thanks to the public for their liberality and ready response to my appeal, I cannot avoid drawing their attention to the great amount of good, so small a sum, little more than £500, has been the means, under God's blessing, of rendering in that very remote district. To the gentleman who first brought their distressed condition before the public through me, and who has since laboured with unremitting zeal to the accomplishment of his object, too much praise cannot be awarded.

I have only to add that the detailed accounts, extending over twenty pages, are now lying at No. 20, Molesworth-street, for the information of any of the subscribers who may wish to see them. JAMES DOMBRAIN.

ST. MARY'S, DONNYBROOK.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

SIR,—In your impression of yesterday, under the head of "The Church," in speaking of the opening of a new and spacious wing to this parish church, it is stated that "the handsome architecture of the edifice has been carefully preserved." I deny this. A stone cross has been added to the new portion of the building, and which is quite at variance with the beautiful and simple style of the old building, which had nothing in it to show anything like a cross in any portion of it. The interior of the church is very handsome, and just as it ought to be, with the exception of somewhat gaudy gas fittings upon iron pillars, of a light-blue colour.—I am, sir, your obedient servant, ONE OF THE CONGREGATION.

STREET NUISANCE AGAIN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

SIR,—I owe you a debt of gratitude, in common with many of my fellow-citizens, for allowing me, some weeks ago, to draw attention to the unseemly gatherings of people on St. Michael's Hill. It was a matter of satisfaction that these assemblies were put a stop to by the authorities; and on Sundays and weekdays quietly-disposed people could pass along by Christ Church-place, or down Michael's-hill, without hindrance. I have now to state that last evening (Sunday) a vast crowd of men was congregated on the hill before it, not less than 80 or 90 individuals, in a great cluster round the rails of the Cathedral, setting defiance to all propriety, and with the permission of the police who patrol the neighbourhood.

Now I would ask, is this right, Mr. Editor? Can Colonel Lake be cognisant of this state of things and not put it down with a strong hand? Are we to pay a heavy tax for the services of the police force, and yet be obstructed by a crowd of most dangerous-looking fellows, who "eye us askance" as we pass them by?

Believing that the excellent man who is over the force only requires to have attention drawn to the nuisance, I remain your fair, your obedient servant,

29th Oct. 1860. A CITIZEN.

LURGAN COURSING MEETING.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

SIR,—I beg to request you will correct the report of the "Lurgan Open Coursing Meeting," which appeared in your impression of Friday, the 26th, so far as to state that my dog Sirius was absent, being lame, and that consequently Mr. J. Cooper's Carrithu obtained the benefit of "a bye," instead of beating Sirius, as reported.—Your obedient servant,

BURLEIGH STUART, Captain.

Crevenagh House, Omagh, Oct. 26, 1860.

Sporting Intelligence.

ARDEE STEEPLECHASE RACES—OCTOBER 30.

Stewards—Chichester S Fortescue, Esq, M P; Richard M Bellew, Esq, M P; Hon Major Jocelyn, Capt Macnaill, 13th Light Dragoons; Edwd J Irwin, Esq; Michl Caraher, Esq; Philip Callan, Esq; W De S Filgate, Esq; H H H O'Hara, Esq.

Judge—Mr R J Hunter, Esq.

Clerk of the Course—Mr J H Coatsworth.

There was a very large attendance at the above races yesterday, which opened with a third to the greatly interfered with a view of the running. The fields were large, twelve going for the Mullacurry Stakes, eight for the County Louth Stakes, and four for the flat race. All were well contested, particularly the race for the Mullacurry Stakes, won by Ben Brace, who bids fair to become a first-class steeplechaser. The arrangements were well carried out. The following is a return:—

The Mullacurry Stakes.—A selling race of £30, added to a sweepstakes of 5 sovs each for starters. Entrance, 30s. One mile and a half heats. Weight for age—Three years old, 7lb; four, 10st 7lb; five, 11st 2lb; six and aged, 11st 7lb. Horses that never won a race, value £30, allowed 5lb; and that started twice in 1860, and never won, allowed 8lb. The winner to be sold for £100. If entered to be sold for £70, allowed 7lb; £50, 14lb; if for £25, 21lb. Horses that do not start pay entrance money only. The winner to pay 5 sovs to expenses.

Mr Caddy's b h Ben Brace, 4 yrs, 9st 2lb (Noonan) ... 1 2 1
Mr Markey's Wren, 9st 11lb (Fobin) ... ... 0 1 fell
Mr Markey's Tickle Toby, 8st 2lb (Smith) ... ... 2 dr
Mr Richardson's Lightfoot, 9st 11lb (Js Wynne) ... 3 0 dr

Not placed—Discount (Jos Wynne) 9st 13lb; Peri, 9st 6lb (Carter); Just-in-Time, 9st 7lb (Gallagher); Grinoline, 9st 4lb; Hiawatha, 9st 4lb (Byrne); Miss Ireland, 9st (Donnelly); Farney Boy, 9st 13lb (Johnson); Aërolite, 9st 7lb (Whelan).

First Heat—Betting—3 to 1 agst Tickle Toby; 4 to 1 agst Aërolite; 5 to 1 agst the Wren; 5 to 1 agst the winner.

Ben Brace made the running, was soon headed, and won by a length.

Second Heat—Won after a good race by a length.

Third Heat—Won easy. The Wren fell.

The Dundalk Stakes of fifty sovs, added to a Sweepstakes of 5 sovs each. Half forfeit. Two miles. Second horse to receive £10. The winner to pay 5 sovs to expenses.

Captain Blackpool's b h Pontelland, by Voltigeur, 4 yrs, 10st 4lb (Carter) 1
Mr Keegan's Hibernia, 4 yrs, 8st 6lb (Murphy) ... 2
Mr Scott's b h Buckstone, 5 yrs, 8st 4lb (Doyle) ... 3
Mr Keating's Faillery, 4 yrs, 7st 5lb (D Wynne) ... 4

Betting—5 to 2 agst Gladiator; 3 to 1 agst Newcourt; 4 to 1 agst Wee Nell; 6 to 1 agst Fair Play.

The race was cut out by Black Jack, who made the pace a cracker, closely followed by Fair Play, Pelissier, and Gladiator, the last named fell after going two-third s of the journey. Wee Nell, Vagrant, and Newcourt followed suit, leaving the race to the three placed. Noonan a second time piloting the winner in very good style. Pelissier was a bad third; the rest beaten off.

There are cross-country events and two flat races to come off this day.

CAPTAIN SIR LEOPOLD M'CLINTOCK, R.N.—The *Army and Navy Gazette* reports that our illustrious fellow-countryman, Sir Leopold M'Clintock, who has at present in command of her Majesty's ship Bulldog, on the coast of Greenland and North America, saved the American schooner Nautilus, in the month of August last. Early last summer the Nautilus visited Greenland, having on board the celebrated Professor Cranbourne, with several young students from Massachusetts, who had arranged to pass their vacation in exploring the Arctic regions. The Nautilus, it appears, had only two professed sailors on board, the students preferring to do the whole work of the ship. Soon after her arrival in those desolate regions the Nautilus found herself closely wedged into a field of floating ice, from which she found it impossible to extricate herself. Most providentially the Bulldog, with her gallant commander on board, arrived within sight at this critical moment. Sir Leopold M'Clintock immediately brought to bear his immense experience upon the perilous position of the Nautilus, out of which in a very short time he had the good fortune of rescuing her. Having set the Nautilus free, Sir Leopold proceeded on his way, and is at present cruising off the coast of North America.

A TERRACE LOSING ITS GENTILITY.—The first sign of decay will be the sprouting out of a loan office; the next a parlour turned into the work-room of an artificial flower-maker, the next a front garden converted into the timber-yard of a small pianoforte maker, and another garden half filled with samples of "superfine" tombstones, and the "latest fashion" in monumental urns. Perhaps a gilded arm and mallet will be thrust out of the wall between the two first-floor windows, to show that gold-beating has obtained a footing on the terrace; and before many months have passed, the lower rooms and gardens of the same house may be occupied by a cheap and obtrusive photographer. From the point an alacrity in sinking may be fully expected. The photographer will get cheaper still, and more obtrusive; his operations will spread from the house and garden to the public pathway, where he will stand with an inky specimen of his art, and stop the passers by; an adjoining house will put out a few shaky chairs, a washing-tub, a tender, and a four-post bedstead, and call itself a broker's; another house will bud out boldly in the bird and dog fancying line; and the largest house at the corner will be started as a "Terpsichorean Hall," where the Schottische, Gitani, Varsovians, and Gorlitza dances, with German, Spanish, and French waltzing, and Parisian quadrilles, will be taught at sixpence a lesson. The terrace will be lucky if it gets through the winter season without falling into the hands of travelling showmen.—*Cornhill Magazine for November.*

Law Intelligence.

JUDGES' CHAMBER—YESTERDAY.

The Right Hon. Mr. Justice Fitzgerald sat yesterday in the Court of Queen's Bench to hear motions for the three new courts.

Lipsett v. Likely.

This was an action brought by the the plaintiff, who resides in the county Fermanagh, against the defendant, who is a farmer living in Leitrim, to recover damages (laid at £1,000) for an assault and trespass alleged to have been committed upon him by the said defendant. The summons and plaint averred that the "defendant beat, bruised, wounded and ill-treated him (the plaintiff), and gave him a great many violent blows upon divers parts of the body, and, with great force and violence, shook and pulled about the plaintiff, and cast and threw him down to and upon the ground, and with great force and violence tore and damaged the wearing apparel of the plaintiff. This conduct (it was alleged) was more than once repeated, and the plaintiff averred that, by reason of it, he suffered material injury, and was prevented from transacting his ordinary business.

Mr. Dowse, on behalf of the defendant, applied to the court for liberty to plead double traverses to the several causes of action. The defence was in substance a traverse of the counts setting forth the various assaults, and a plea of justification that the plaintiff was a trespasser at the time, and when the plaintiff sought "quietly" to remove him he resisted his efforts.

The motion was granted.

Martin Galvin v. Peter Farrell.

Mr. Dowse made a similar application in this case. The action was brought to recover damages (laid at £200) for maliciously giving the plaintiff into custody, and causing him to be detained in prison for twelve hours, on a charge of having stolen the defendant's dog. The plaintiff averred that by reason of this imprisonment, &c., he was seriously injured in health, and even at present laboured from the effects of his treatment. The first count of the defence stated that he (plaintiff) had been maliciously given into custody or detained in prison; and, further, it was stated that the plaintiff had, upon being asked as to whom the dog in question belonged, stated it was the property of his father, whereupon the defendant gave him in charge.

Motion granted.

Ormond and wife v. Great Southern and Western Railway Company; Galloway v. same.

These were actions to recover damages for injuries alleged to have been sustained by the plaintiffs on the occasion of the late collision in the Cork tunnel on the company's line of railway.

Mr. Little, on behalf of the defendants, moved for liberty to plead double traverses in both cases, a traverse of the allegation and negligence, and a traverse of the injuries stated to have been sustained.

There was no appearance on the other side, and the motion was granted.

Jones v. Clibborn.

This was an action to recover damages for an alleged oral slander. The words complained of were made use of on the occasion of a sale of certain lands in the county Westmeath, belonging to the plaintiff.

Mr. Christopher Pallas, on behalf of the defendant, applied to the court for liberty to plead several defences, traversing the speaking of the words, and also the defamatory and malicious sense imputed, and pleading that defendant believed them to be true.

The case was allowed to stand over to next term.

M'Sweeney v. Corbit.

This was also an action of slander, the summons and plaint averring that the defendant had called the plaintiff a "rogue and a robber."

Mr. Hamill, for the defendant, applied for leave to traverse the use of the words, and also the sense imputed.—Granted.

COURT OF BANKRUPTCY AND INSOLVENCY.

[Before Judge Berwick.]

In re Hugh Dunlop.

The bankrupt had been a grocer in Ballina, and the meeting was for final examination.

Mr Perry appeared for the bankrupt.

Mr Kernan, Q.C, said the schedule in this case had been filed, and though the account he had given was not in all respects such as they could have desired, the assignees (for whom he appeared) did not think the bankrupt had suppressed any property.

The bankrupt was then examined by Mr. Kernan, Q.C., as to the cause of his insolvency and some other matters. It appeared he had been bankrupt once before.

Judge Berwick said the bankrupt's private expenses and trade disbursements had been much more extravagant than his circumstances would warrant. He should adjourn the passing of the final examination *pro forma* for six months, but would extend the protection in the meantime, and at the end of the six months the bankrupt would get his certificate.

Agent to the bankrupt—Mr. Oldham.

In re C. Forde.

The bankrupt had been a trader in Enniskillen, and the present meeting was to examine witnesses.

Mr. Heron, Q.C., appeared for the assignees, and Mr. Kernan, Q.C., for the bankrupt.

On the application of Mr. Heron, the case was adjourned to Thursday.

In re John Devenny.

The bankrupt had been a trader in Ballina, and the meeting was for proof of debts and choice of assignee. The bankrupt surrendered, some debts were proved, and Mr. Thomas Henn, of Ballina, was chosen assignee.

THE PRINCE OF WALES IN THE UNITED STATES.—Americans must, we may add, ever feel a deeper interest in all that relates to or is connected with England, than they can feel concerning the affairs and the people of any other European country. Blood is thicker than water. When, therefore, the very first of Englishmen visits the United States, it is, according to the workings of a fixed law of our being that we become somewhat excited. The arrival of no other European heir-apparent could move the American heart and the American mind as they have been moved by the visit of the Prince of Wales. He is the heir of a house which our ancestors gladly saw established on the British throne, and which ruled over them for almost two generations. The very names of not a few of our States, counties, towns, streets, and so forth, were taken from those borne by the Hanoverian Sovereigns and Princes. He might have been our King. His coming to the United States is proof of the considération in which we are held by England, to some extent, and therefore is pleasing to us. He is the only man of similar rank who ever visited North America, the one individual who, while preparing to become a King, has visited a people. This we feel to be a compliment, and something more than a compliment; and we should be something more or less than men if we were not moved out of our everyday life by its occurrence. Why should we be unwilling to admit that we are affected by an incident that has no parallel?—by the visit of the future Sovereign of the country from which we have derived all that makes us differ from other nations, which is now our sincere friend in peace, and which may become our sincere ally in war. We speak of our coming guest as the Prince of Wales, the attempt to call him Lord Renfrew, and so to regard him, having failed utterly, as we always supposed it would. The Scotch title has no meaning to Americans, not one in an hundred of whom ever heard of it until quite recently; but there are, indeed, few Americans who do not know what the title of the Prince of Wales means. The time when a monarch or an heir apparent could travel *incog.* has passed away. If ever it existed, it went out when railways and electric telegraphs came in: in these days you can't disguise a prince. Give us the Man in the Iron Mask, and we should unmask him in an hour. The reporters would do it, though he were twenty times the brother of the Great King. Napoleon said that if he had been allowed to live in England he should have dropped all titles, and even his family name, and have called himself Colonel Meuron, after one of his early friends, who fell at Arcola, or Colonel Duroc, from another friend who fell at Bautzen. He might have done so in England, but he would have broken down in the attempt in the United States, where he would have been called the Emperor Napoleon, and nothing else, by every one who should have spoken of him, and have been treated with as much respect as he ever had received when he was master of continental Europe, and all but arbiter of the world.—*Daily Evening Traveller* (Boston, U.S.)

PRINCE ALFRED AMONG THE ZULUS.—On the east side of Pietermaritzburg there is a flat piece of land, with an almost inappreciable slope to the Umsundusi River, on the east side of which it lies. This tract of ground is popularly known as "the Park," having been set apart for that purpose by the corporation of the city. In the vicinity of this grassy plain there had been gathering during the day several companies of native warriors. By 5 o'clock about 4,000 Zulus were assembled in different bodies, each under its own chief, and with its own distinctive appendage. Exceedingly jealous and emulous of each other's grandeur are these coloured legions. Here, for instance, is a group of several hundreds, busily rehearsing their subsequent performances. They are distinguished by a long tapering feather, stuck in the centre of their woolly wigs. They have a weighty complication of skin stripes and cut tails hung round them. Hardly an inch of their sable figures can be discerned. Bands of long ox-hair adorn their limbs. Large oval shields of ox-hide reach above their chins and almost hide their persons. At the present moment they are chanting a long, low kind of refrain, which gradually swells in a semi-roar as the dance proceeds. Now one little fellow rushes out of the ranks. He leaps in the air like a kangaroo. He tosses his arms about, rolls his eyeballs round until nothing but the whites are seen, gesticulates, and jabbers away some inconceivable nonsense with the rapidity of falling water. He executes semi-somersaults, bobs his head up and down, shakes his tails and his shield about in the wildest way, and makes himself generally as savage and untamed a human animal as possible. Such a man, behaving in such a manner before a London audience, would be at once set down as a cannibal, and avoided accordingly. Natalians know better. The poor creature is perfectly harmless, and would repeat the performance on any day of the week for a pinch of snuff. At last they are all duly marshalled before the Prince. Tribe after tribe moves down the

Foreign Intelligence.

FRANCE.

PARIS, SUNDAY EVENING.—The abrupt break up of the Warsaw interview, which mainly seemed to be held for "assisting" at some *battues* and *ballets*, confirms belief for the moment that, having failed in pre-an opinion prevalent here that, having failed in pre-liminary soundings to get any encouragement from either Russia and Prussia, Austria clung to appearances, and the formality of meeting was gone through at her What Russia calls the "law of nations" in this case urgent instance, the whole affair being a mere theatrical is in reality nothing but the claims of the sovereign who phantasmagoria on a par with the grim and great and small, seem unanimous in not to recognise witches in "Macbeth" which fills with awe the any blockade at Gaeta, the Court would be against all principles groundlings. The only one point on which the Powers, of Bomba's Court would be against all principles of surgery, the extraction of the peccant matter being a desirable object for the relief and recovery of the Pen-insula. To-day (October 28) the King of Italy enters Naples, to call together in that capital the united Italian Parliament, and to name shortly a time for his foreign vessels of war have removed out of the bay not to witness it. The dictatorship of Garibaldi is at an end, and his "sphere of usefulness" is now on the Volturno.

A local paper, the *Nomade*, states it to be the Kings' firm resolve to spend the Christmas and winter at Naples, to call together in that capital the united Italian Parliament, and to name shortly a time for his foreign vessels of war have removed out of the bay not to witness it. The dictatorship of Garibaldi is at an end, and his "sphere of usefulness" is now on the Volturno.

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A correspondent writing from Paris, on Sunday evening, says:—

Although the fighting in Southern Italy is far from being over, the news from that quarter is looked upon with comparative indifference, the public attention being engrossed by speculations as to the time when Austria will take the field. I have nothing fresh to communi-cate on the subject, save that a very warlike impression prevails in military quarters there, and that prepara-tions are being made which would lead me to suppose that the Emperor expects war before the spring. A great deal will naturally depend on what may be taken place in Warsaw. The French semi-official prints labour hard to convince their readers that the three Sovereigns sepa-rated on much worse terms than they met; and M. Havas, the telegraphic newsman, who, as usual, knows all about it, supplies a telegram to the effect that the inter-view never "lost its personal character," and (astounding information !) "that not even a protocol was drawn up." Both the telegrapher and the French papers consider this absence of protocolling as something very dreadful, and it is sneeringly asked what can come of a personal interview. Merely remarking that M. Havas is not likely to be in the confidence of the three Sove-reigns, whose doings he assumes with such amusing assurance to be acquainted with, I would venture to suggest to the docile French hirelings that protocols were not necessary at Plombières, and that personal interviews, both there and recently at Chambery, have not been without influence on the fate of Europe. In a word, the French prints proclaim that the interview has ended in smoke. They will find it a different kind of smoke from the "*tenuis aura*" they suppose.

More fighting in the South. Cialdini's 1st corps, under the personal command of Victor Emmanuel, encoun-tered on the 26th a Neapolitan division about 12,000 strong on the banks of the Garigliano (the Liris of the ancients), between Sessa and Teano. The Neapolitans were driven back and driven across the Garigliano. The Piedmontese took a number of prisoners, and the Nea-politans were evacuating Sessa and removing to Traetto. King Francis appears to be getting "in a corner" in every sense of the word.

M. B. Szemere, Minister of Finance, and President of the Council of Ministers of Hungary under Kossuth's Government, has addressed a letter to the journals on the subject of the re-establishment of the Hungarian constitution, which may be considered as an answer to the protest in the *Courier du Dimanche*, to which I have already referred. M. Szemere expresses his approbation of the constitution just promulgated by the Emperor, and concludes his letter as follows :—

"I may, perhaps, be asked whether Hungary will now, as regards foreign affairs, follow the traditional policy of the Hapsburgs. To this I dare to reply in the negative, for the dynasty must absolutely abandon the absolutist policy. A sovereign truly constitutional at home cannot be despotic abroad. If Francis Joseph only grants these reforms with the secret idea of leading Hungary into an offensive war against Italy it will be a fatal error for him, and his concessions will lose all their moral and political value ; but, in a contrary case, constitutional liberty in Austria will be a new pledge for a pacific solution of the Venetian question. Such is the way the recent decrees may lead to European im-portance, and we may hope that from this time we have one constitutional State the more and one despotic one the less."

The *Debats*, in alluding to the recently-published commercial tariff, says :—

"We cannot but applaud the decree which announces this tariff. In virtue of this document the new regula-tions for most of the articles comprised in the conven-tion of the 12th inst., is fixed to come into operation on the first November. The Government, therefore, does not make use of the latitude which it had to postpone to the 31st December the application of the new *regime* to all works in metal, and particularly to machines, mechanical instruments, and tools. This is a facility afforded to manufacturers and to agricul-turists, for which they must be grateful. It is, also from the 1st November that the introduction of re-fined sugars, which were prohibited, may take place on payment of a duty of 41f. the 100 kilogrammes. It was urgent that consumers should have this means of supplying their wants. Sundry other merchandises, which were before prohibited, such as turneryware, carriages, works in skin and leather, &c, although included in the convention of the 12th October, will not be admitted on the 1st November. They are, doubtless, reserved for some subsequent measure, which will decide in a general manner on prohibited articles. It is well known that, according to the treaty of the 23rd January the Government had the power of postponing the entrance of them until the 1st October, 1861. The considerations of public interests, however, which commend the bringing the new *regime* into operation at an earlier period are very powerful, and it is to be hoped that the Government will take them into account. There will be also remarked in the convention of the 12th Oc-tober new arrangements which have been adopted, in case the customs' authorities shall think that any mer-chandise admitted on an *ad valorem* duty shall not have been declared at its proper value by the importer. The only resource left in this case to the French administration by the treaty of the 23rd January, consisted in the right of taking the article at the declared value. It is now agreed that in addition to that faculty, the use of which would frequently be very difficult, the customs' authorities may have an appraisement, the form of which appears to us to be just and satisfactory for the honest trades-man. When the false declaration shall have exceeded ten per cent. of the real value of the merchandise there will be a fine levied equal to one-half of the duty. Nothing could be more just, and there is every reason to think that it will be perfectly effectual. The labours of the Plenipotentiaries for fixing the details of the tariff on merchandises, such as tissues of all kinds, are going on with great activity, and it is expected that everything will be concluded by the 1st November."

Another correspondent, dating from Paris, same day, says:—

The extraordinary news that Admiral Le Barbier de Tinan has orders not only to ignore the blockade of Gaeta, but to oppose by force any attack upon the place by an Italian squadron, is published by a French journal which passes for an authority in naval matters —the *Sentinelle Toulonnaise*. The *Opinions Nationals* is "greatly astonished" at this intelligence, which, it remarks, is very inconsistent with the principle of non-intervention, and wends in great need of con-firmation.

The telegraphic summary of Lord Palmerston's speech at Leeds being imperfect, gave rise yesterday to some expressions of disappointment in the Liberal press. But now that the full report has arrived, it is admitted that, though the Premier made no important political revelations, he very distinctly expressed the sympathies of the English Government with the Italian revolution.

The *Opinion Nationale*, referring to the grounds put forward by Prince Gortschakoff for the recall of the Russian Ambassador from Turin, says:—

Russia has not always been so particular about ques-tions of law—witness Sweden, Poland, and Turkey. What Russia calls the "law of nations" in this case is in reality nothing but the claims of the sovereign who reigns at Rome, and of him who is still supposed to reign at Gaeta. But we live in an age hostile to sophisms and fictions, and the public opinion of all Europe giving its final judgment on Italian affairs, holds that the law of nations is with the Sicilians and Nea-politans who have risen to shake off the rigours of an intolerable despotism. May the law of nations never experience a worse contempt!

A Turin letter in the *Presse* tends to confirm the impression made a few days since by the *Opinione Na-tionale*, that the Austrian invasion of Italy will be com-menced by way of Modena. The deposed duke, who has contrived to get his "army" continually talked about, means, it is said, to begin the war on his own account, he being a prince not in any way bound by the engage-ments of Villafranca and Zurich, but one, on the con-trary, whose rights were "reserved." The Piedmontese will, of course, oppose his progress, and then Austria will come to his assistance, not as an invader, but as the champion of order and plighted faith, the defender of the rights of dynasties in general, and of the stipulations of Villafranca in particular.

The Count Cutrofiano, special envoy of Francis II., passed through Paris on Thursday in hot haste for Warsaw, where, unfortunately, he will arrive too late. It is said that he has been allowed a month for the ful-filment of his mission. It is scarcely likely that the power of his master, such as it is, will last so long.

A new pamphlet by M. About, entitled *Rome Contem-poraine*, will be published to-morrow by MM. Levy and Hetzel.

M. Pelletier, M. Fould's secretary, was yesterday elected a member of the Academy of Fine Arts by 23 votes, against 10 given to M. Haussman, the prefect of the Seine, who was his principal opponent.

SARDINIA.

The following is from a correspondent, dating Turin, Oct. 26 :—

If my information is correct, as I have reason to believe it to be, his Majesty the King, with the advice of his Ministers, has determined to bestow on General Garibaldi, for the eminent services he has rendered to the country and the throne, the title of Prince of Cala-tifimi, with an income of thirty thousand lire, and to be decorated with the collar of the order of the Annuncia-tion. Italy will be unfeignedly rejoiced at seeing such a guerdon conferred on one of her children so distin-guished for his knightly prowess, and for the self-denial of being able to send home before long some further highly interesting information on this subject.

Everywhere in the State the mobilised National Guard is showing a most praiseworthy zeal. Now, while peace still lasts, it is inuring itself to the fatigues of war and military habits. Should hostilities commence we have the well-founded hope of seeing it afford most valuable aid to the regular army. The eventuality of war is not believed here to be very remote. The railway conveys every night to Verona and Mantua immense stores and *materiel* ; several trains also arrive daily at those places with soldiers, who say they are going to break up Italy. A strong body is already south of the Po, the district which Prince Napoleon, in his ignorance of topography and military affairs, suffered Austria to retain over and above her natural frontier, when his cousin the Emperor Napoleon consigned to him the task of settling the line of demarcation for the peace of Villafranca. In that position the Austrian army has an immense advantage, and can at any moment attack us with comparative ease.

Baron Ricasoli has withdrawn his resignation, and will remain as Governor of Tuscany in compliance with the wish of Count Cavour. It is tolerably certain that Count Marco Mingnetti, who came to Turin yesterday, will be the new Minister of the Interior instead of Farini. The count is a Bolognese, and a deputy belonging to the majority of the Chamber. Ever since 1848 he distin-guished himself in the Papal State by his talents, business habits, and steady application, but his tenacity of cer-tain ideas displeases Pius IX. He is well up in financial subjects and political economy, and among the rising Parliamentary orators of Italy holds high rank. Speaking of himself he says :—"Singular to say, I was endowed by nature with the most Conservative instincts, but the execrable Government of the Pope has made me a revolutionist." In fact he is a revolutionist, but not more one than Count Cavour is, or I should say still less. He was employed for a short time in our ministry of foreign affairs. He takes office at a time of a arduous and difficult transition, when the state is doubling its size with elements not yet quite homo-geneous, and requiring to be more completely brought into order before affinity can be converted into union.

Great astonishment has been felt here at a letter from Madame Lamoriciere to a French provincial news-paper, in which she declares it is not true that she had requested General Cialdini to send her news of her hus-band. This, she says, would have been inconsistent with her dignity, that is, with her sense of propriety. Now, it seems to me, in the first place, that she committed no breach of decorum by asking after her own husband. But whether it be consonant with feminine dignity or not, the fact is that she did speak on the subject to the Cavaliere Nigra, who was at the time our representative at Paris, and he sent by tele-graph a question to the Minister, who at once deposited to the wish expressed by the lady. If she wounds her dignity, it is by denying the favour shown. The Cava-liere Nigra was surprised at the untruthful declaration, and if he has not replied, the reason is that he believes the letter to be spurious.

While writing, there is certainly some hard fight-ing going on before Capua. The Government is informed that our generals meant this morning at daybreak to attack the fortress on all sides in con-junction with Garibaldi, and with the fifteen thousand volunteers under his command, will play an important part in this great battle. We accordingly are expecting, most anxiously, some important news this evening.

King Victor Emmanuel's entry into Naples will take place in the first half of November. Count Litta Modig-nani and others of his suite, who are to accompany him on that solemn occasion, have as yet received no orders to leave Turin. On the other hand, at Naples itself the preparations for the festive display of that eventful day are not yet completed, notwithstanding the zealous exertions of the municipality.

AUSTRIA.

By correspondence dated Vienna, Oct. 24, we learn that the result of the Warsaw meeting has taken no one by surprise. It was well known before that it would lead to no violent measures. The meeting has attained its purpose beyond expectation. Three Sovereigns, who were hostile to each other, are friends now, and will as-sist each other, should either of them be unfairly treated by a fourth Power. They had no intention to force on Europe their own particular views, or fight the battle of absolutism. No one can deny that all their advance was civilisation. It would have been a curious policy, indeed, had the Emperor of Aus-tria granted a constitution first, and then undone his own work in Warsaw. The Emperor is not the man to commit such inconsistency. His people had nothing to fear from Warsaw. It had lost much of its importance by the timely change in the policy of Austria. Before this Austria had to encounter two enemies—revolution and ambition. Now, the first has ceased to exist and the second has become less dangerous. Austria will need no Russians to occupy Hungary. I have told you often, and tell you now again, that Austria will not be the aggressor in Italy ; the statesman at the head of the Foreign Office is too good a match for Count Cavour. No pretext will be given to the Emperor of France for an intervention. The Italians must depend on them-selves. Austria is in no hurry. The temporising of the Italians is for the best, since she will have time to re-organise her empire on a firm basis, which will enable her (at the time when Count Cavour will con-sider himself strong enough to attack) to concentrate the whole of her forces to one point. As long as the struggle is confined to Italy and Austria no foreign Power will interfere, and there will be no need for it. Should, however, the Emperor of the French prove incapable to restrain the ardour of his military spirit, and help Victor Emmanuel or any of his instruments in their attack on Austria, then perhaps we shall be able to ascertain the true bearing of the apparently abortive meeting of Warsaw.

VIENNA, OCT. 25.—The last intelligence from Pesth is dated Oct. 23, and from Presburg, Oct. 24. The satisfaction produced by the Imperial proclamation of the 20th, far from being lessened, becomes more general among all classes of the population in Hungary. In many localities the inhabitants have met spontaneously in public places to vote addresses, to which were soon appended thousands of signatures, thanking the Emperor for the large and liberal concessions which he had made to the Hungarian nation, in restoring their ancient nationality to them, with all their historical rights and institutions, of which they had been deprived ever since 1848.

Agreeably to the wish expressed by the Emperor Francis Joseph, previous to his departure for Warsaw, the new Ministers and Baron Vay are to occupy them-selves with the utmost despatch in organising the Hungarian Chancelleria, in order that that National institution may proceed as formerly with the per-formance of its important duties at Vienna. The con-vocation of the two Legislative Chambers will be effected as soon as circumstances will permit, and on this point the Imperial Government grants the most perfect liberty to the Hungarian functionaries charged with all that concerns the electoral meetings, and the time and places where they are to be held, as also the specification of the labours in which the deliberative chambers will be engaged during their first session ; these legislative labours have suffered a forced interrup-tion for 12 years, and public opinion in Hungary would seem now to demand a more liberal mode of election, and more in harmony with the spirit of the age, which would permit all enlightened classes of the population to elect representatives to the two national assemblies ; the Im-perial Government, therefore, will leave the greatest liberty in this respect to the Chancellerie, which is empowered to dispense with the tiresome formalities now observed at elections in Hungary, and to make them more uniform and more in accordance with the advanced civilisation of modern times.

You will observe from the preceding that the Magyar people, replaced in possession of their ancient privileges by the spontaneous will of the Emperor, manifested in his proclamation of the 20th, will have nothing left to envy with respect to communal, administrative, religious, or legislative liberties possessed by any enlightened and independent nation in Europe.

The idea of immediate war, to which the nomination of General de Benedek, as commander-in-chief of the second Austrian army in Italy, had given rise, seems to have died away in the minds of the Viennese, and they are convinced that the Imperial Government will pre-serve its expectant and passive attitude, and will not furnish Piedmont with the least pretext for recommen-cing the war, either with the aid or without the inter-vention of the French army. The two Archdukes, Albert and William, who have accepted commands, the first of a *corps d'armee* and the second of the field artillery, will not set out for Venetia until the return of the Emperor from Warsaw.

THE CONFERENCES AT WARSAW.

A letter from Warsaw, dated October 25, says :—"It is impossible to send any news of the confer-ences, for the very good reason that there have not been any conferences at all, in the meaning usually attached to the word. Doubtless interviews have taken place between the different statesmen and Ministers who accompany their Sovereigns. There have been visits and conversations, but no diplomatic conferences *in plenum*. Will there be any? Many doubt it. All I can say is that Russia and Prussia are animated by the idea of conciliation, and the alarm entertained of a new Holy Alliance is totally unfounded. A coalition against France is entirely out of question, and the Heir-apparent of Russia danced several dances. The Emperor Alexander and the Prince Regent did not share in the dancing. The three Sovereigns walked about in the room, making themselves as agreeable as possible, and I could not observe any trace of anxiety on either of their countenances. A magnificent supper was served at half-past twelve. The Emperor of Aus-tria occupied the centre of the table of honour, having on his right the Princess Gortschakoff and the Emperor Alexander ; on his left Countess Frances Potocka and the Prince Regent.

It is curious to observe the feeling of hatred which exists here towards Austria. The same feeling exists in Germany. When the Czar left St. Petersburg for Warsaw he is reported to have said to his aides-de-camp, so as to counterbalance the bad impression caused by the news of the intended interview with the Emperor of Austria, 'Gentlemen, it has been said that I have spontaneously invited the Emperor of Austria to Warsaw ; it is not so. The Emperor Francis Joseph requested me to meet him in that city, and I confined myself to the reply that I should be happy to receive him.'

"I cannot vouch for the truth of the anecdote, but, at all events, it faithfully represents the feelings of the Russian army towards Austria.

"Last night Court theatricals were given at the charming little Salle de l'Orangerie. This beautiful little theatre, situate in the centre of the Lazienki-park, is a perfect gem, and does not hold more than 250 to 300 persons. The Sovereigns and Princes occupied the two front boxes, the invited guests the other seven boxes and stalls. The "Corsaire" (ballet), by Mazilliers, was given. While the official world was witnessing the ballet, the multitude thronged the Lazienki-park, which was illuminated like fairyland.

"P.S.—I re-open my letter to add that a sudden change has taken place in the plans of the Sovereigns. The hunting party, which was to have taken place on Saturday, at Skiernewice is countermanded. To-morrow morning the Emperor of Austria and the Prince Regent will leave for their respective capitals. At five p.m. the Emperor Alexander will start direct for St. Petersburg. Alarming news, respecting the health of the Dowager Empress has caused this sudden break-up."

COMMISSION OF OYER AND TERMINER.

THE ORMOND-STREET MURDER.

ACQUITTAL OF THE PRISONER.

YESTERDAY.

The Lord Chief Baron and Mr. Justice Ball having taken their seats on the bench,

The prisoner, William Gill, who has been arraigned on a charge of the wilful murder of his wife, was placed at the bar, and his trial proceeded with. He appeared somewhat more weary than on the preceding day, but betrayed no symptoms of uneasiness or apprehension. He looked stead-fastly at the jury, and, evidently, from his demeanour, is quite sanguine of an acquittal.

The court and the approaches to it were crowded with persons anxious to hear the trial and see the prisoner.

The names of the jury having been called over, the follow-ing witnesses were examined :—

John Gannon, sworn, examined by Mr. Boytagh—I col-lect subscriptions for a burial society, of which Gill was a member for the last eighteen years; I knew his wife also, and latterly I found her always correct in her conduct ; the last time I saw her alive was on Saturday evening before the death ; I went to Gill's room that evening, and I saw Mrs. Gill when I went in ; we talked a good deal, and she paid his subscription to the society, which was 4d. per week ; I remember nothing unusual to-me, which did not hear ; I thought she was a little stupified, but not in liquor ; she was sitting towards the fireplace, at the left hand side ; he told me that she was a little out of her mind, which accounted for her speaking to me as she supposed to the wish expressed by her angry ; he told me also that for the past few nights she did not rest well, and that she suffered from a pain in her head ; he said that in a tone of voice which she could have heard ; I then said I would prescribe a little thing for her, and I recommended that she should rub the back of her head with salt and brandy ; the last thing she said before I left had a curse attached to it, which I did not pay much attention to ; Gill, on her death, would be en-titled to £5 ; I made a mistake when I stated before the magistrate that he would be entitled to £6.

Cross-examined by Mr. Curran—In case of violent death, the society in question would give no benefit farther than burying the body ; I before stated that when I saw her on the Saturday evening preceding her death she appeared to be in a state of stupidity, and seemed more than intoxicated.

Mr. Justice Ball—Why, she appeared to me, my lord, to have got something to drink, because, on other occasions, when she would be after taking a glass of whiskey, she would get up and speak to me, but on that occasion she said nothing.

Mr. Justice Ball—Do you know how much that woman pays for the use of the room ?

Witness—If she was a good hand she could earn £1 a week.

Mr. Justice Ball—And, therefore, by her death, her hus-band would lose her earnings ?

Witness—He would, of course, my lord.

Patrick Duffy, 11, Ormond-quay, examined by Serjeant Lawson—I am a police-constable, and on the morning that Mrs. Gill was found dead I was on duty at the Newmarket Police Station ; the prisoner came there between seven and eight o'clock, and stated that his wife had cut her throat ; I went with him to his room in Ormond-quay ; we went up to the room, the door of which was on the latch ; there was no one present when we went in ; I saw the deceased lying on her knees, and her head under the grate ; there was a cap under her head, and her face was inclined to the left side of the grate ; the right side of her head was resting partly on the cap ; her hands were lying by her side, with the fingers turned upwards ; in her right hand was the knife (identified), lying very loosely on the palm of the hand ; there was nothing in the left hand, but both of her arms were bloody ; there was a good deal of blood on the blade of the knife ; it was nearly covered with blood ; there was some blood on the front of her dress, but I could not say how much from the position in which she was lying ; there was a loose cloth or flannel thrown over her cap, with blood on the ends of it ; the ends were hanging down towards the fireplace ; there was some ashes in the grate ; there were no marks of blood on the cap which was on her head at the time ; the cinders in the grate were cold ; they had the appearance as if they had been lighted, but burned out ; I felt the body of the deceased, the arms of which were warm—the same heat as would be in a person after death ; they were extended, and were getting stiff ; there was a bed on the floor about two feet from the fire-place, but no bedstead ; the clothes were loosely lying on the bed, except that the sheet was rolled up in a sort of lump ; the position of the looms in the room are correctly represented by the plan which has been taken in court ; in the room I asked Gill had he got razors, and he said he had got two, but that one of them was astray ; I showed the old knife to him, and he said "she had cut her throat with the end of it;" I did not see the razors afterwards ; before I left the room other persons came in, and amongst the number was the witness Feeney, who was examined yesterday ; he was in the room nearly as soon as ourselves.

To Mr. Justice Ball—When Gill came to the police-court it was coming up to eight o'clock.

To Serjeant Lawson—I think I remained in the room about half an hour and then went back to the station ; the inquest was held next day, when I again saw the body ; Dr. Porter, who examined the body, was then present ; I asked Gill what was in the cup, and he said it was brandy and salt which he got to rub the head of deceased with ; there were drops of blood in it ; I saw Gill on the day of the inquest in the room, and I heard him state to a man present that he would be entitled to £6 on the death of his wife ; the knife was very much turned at the point when I saw it.

The Chief Baron said the point of the knife was very much bent by coming in contact with the breast-bone.

The witness said he meant the immediate extremity of it was bent, but not so much as it appeared then.

Cross-examined by Mr. Curran—I wiped the blood off the knife with the cloth that was about her head, but the mark is not on the cloth now, as it was rubbed off by one of the women who washed the body of the deceased.

What position was her hand in which contained the knife ?

It was lying by her side and not up towards her breast when I saw her ; he told me he had two razors, and that one of them had been astray ; when I heard him say he would be entitled to £6, I did not hear him add that he would not get it if it were believed her death was caused by violence ; on the day of the inquest, he was asked by a man if he would be entitled to anything on her death, but it was not then he said he would be entitled to £6, but he was then on the day of the inquest ; on the morning of the inquest he said he would not be entitled to anything if she committed suicide, but on the evening of that day he said he would be entitled to £6 if she died a natural death.

Acting-Inspector Thomas Rice, D Q, sworn and examined by Mr. Boytagh—I was in the room when the body of the de-ceased was examined by the surgeons ; I made a search for a razor, and on the top of a shelf in the corner of a fireplace I found a razor ; I asked Gill had he any razors, and handed out an old razor, and he took another out of the corner of the press ; I asked him had he another, and he said he had, but could not find it ; he said, "I had it this morning, but I don't know where it is now ;" I showed him the razor which I got on top of the shelf, and he said that was it : there was some rust on it, which resembled blood, but it was not blood as it was analysed by the doctor.

Cross-examined by Mr. Curran—The morning he said he had it in his hand was the morning of the inquest, and not on the morning of the alleged murder ; the razor I found was perfectly clean, and it was the one he found himself that was rusty' when the charge was read over to the prisoner by Inspector Martin, he voluntarily stated, "I know nothing whatever of it ; I laid no hand on her ; if it was done by any one, it must have been by some one in the room, as the door was locked, and no one could have gone out and locked the door on the inside."

To the Chief Baron—It was on Monday, the 27th August, he was in the station-house, being charged after the inquest.

To Mr. Curran—The floor over Gill's room was very bad, and there were several chinks in it, through which the light could be seen ; a man of the name of Michael Collins lived in the room over-head, and a woman named Egerton under-neath ; the holes in the ceiling were large enough to put a stick through.

George Hornidge Porter, Esq., M.B., F.R.C.S.I., examined by Mr. J. Walshe, Q.C.—I am a surgeon and physician ; I made a post mortem examination of the body of the deceased Mrs. Gill, on the 27th August last, for the purpose of the inquest ; when pointed out to me the body was leaning with the head on the cinders ; her face rested nearer to the left side of the grate ; I cannot say whether she was kneeling on both knees or on one ; her arms were extended by her side, and the palms of her hands were looking backwards and outwards ; on the examination I did not open all the cavities, but I exa-mined the neck particularly ; I found on the right cheek an abrasion, and I found on the right side of the upper lip an indented mark as if produced by fire ; I also found a slight abrasion on her chin ; by "abrasion" I mean the cu-ticle removed, and not a cut ; I found a deep wound about three inches and a-half in length passing across the centre of her neck ; the edges of that wound were perfectly clean ; in death it passed through the thyroid cartilage, or what is popularly termed, "Adam's apple ;" it is a cartilage of the windpipe ; it was cut completely through ; the lair of muscles in front of the spinal column were also divided, and the bone of the spinal column was hacked, so much so that I was able to remove two or three small portions of the bone ; both the thyroid arteries were divided ; by "arteries" I mean a small portion of the vertebræ ; the thyroid arteries pass up by the thyroid cartilage ; the carotid arteries or jugular veins were not cut, as they lie deeper ; the wound from side to side in the throat were three inches and a half in length ; the wounds were made by a clean cutting instrument on the left side the cut had two extremities, as if a second cut had been made ; it ended in a sort of fork ; in my opinion, as a medical man, that wound was the cause of her death.

Counsel—In your opinion could she have inflicted that wound herself ?

Witness—Not the wound that I saw.

Would it be possible to inflict such wounds with that knife ?

I believe it could not be inflicted with that instrument, even by another person.

Were the razors shown to you ?

Yes ; at the police-office ; the wounds could be inflicted with such a razor as this [produced], and possibly by the rusty razor produced ; but the rusty one would not make so clean a cut as I saw in the skin ; I could not say that the wound in the upright bone had not been the infliction of those wounds, but I should say very few minutes ; she was an old woman, but I could not tell her age.

In cases of suicide is the weapon usually found loose in the hand ?

It is generally either grasped in the hand or falling from it. I have examined a great many cases of suicide by cutting the throat, and I don't recollect to have ever seen a case in which the instrument lay loosely in the hand, as described in the present case.

Cross-examined by Mr. Curran—I don't recollect a single case in which the instrument was held loosely in the hand ; in the majority of cases, so far as my experience extends, it was grasped tightly ; any position favouring gravity would, of course, favour the falling of the weapon ; I don't recollect having read of any case in which the weapon was held loosely in the hand ; I don't think the wound could be inflicted by the woman herself ; I did not see any marks of violence which would lead me to suppose there was a previous struggle ; the small wounds on the ear and lip were caused by a hot ember, I think ; I am not aware of any case in which suicide was produced in this way, and I have seen the knives of surgeons much sharper than this when employed by them in operations unable to make an incision upon the throat.

To Judge Ball—Some parts of the body are more easily incised than others ; the nearer the bone to the surface the more easily is an incision made ; it may be right for me to observe that it is in the last degree improbable that this knife could have made the tolerably clean cut in the wind-pipe I observed, which is a cartilaginous body.

Do you apply that observation to the supposition that the stroke may have been repeated, and with the force of a maniac ? Yes ; under any circumstances, if the knife was impelled by the human hand, it is highly improbable it could have inflicted the wound which I observed in the windpipe. I would not however go the length of asserting that it is im-possible. I am not prepared to say that maniacs are capable of inflicting more severe wounds than persons of equal muscular development. I am not aware of any case in which the vertebræ was cut to the extent described by Dr. Porter ; I am aware of cases having occurred in which the anterior of the vertebræ column was grazed, or slightly seared ; I also think it possible that a suicide might injure the spinal column ; the wound was a peculiar one, and in every way consistent with the possibility of the person being a maniac ; it is quite possible that a maniac or suicide might have caused this hacking of the vertebræ, but I have never seen such a case, nor am I aware of any re-corded case of such a character ; I have never read in books of any to have made a larger wound than this, but absolutely cut a piece out of the windpipe ; and, stranger still, the patient lived thirty-one and a half hours.

Do you consider the fact of the weapon being found loose in the hand important in determining whether it was a case of suicide or homicide ? Yes.

What is your opinion ?—The fact of the weapon being held loose in the hand is a presumption against suicide.

Mr. Curran then proceeded to address the jury in a forcible speech. He said supposing a party died from the effects of a fall, and immediately after the wound was inflicted the instru-ment was grasped in the hand, would not the gradual loss of blood be attended with a gradual relaxation of the grasp ? I believe it quite possible ; but I would not assume it to be a necessary consequence, because persons who die from loss of blood often do usually struggle with violent fits of convulsion.

To the Chief Baron—I have not myself known of cases in which the weapon dropped from the hand of the suicide, but such cases are recorded.

Chief Baron—Do you wish to cross-examine this witness, Mr. Curran.

Mr. Curran—No, my lord. The court has elicited all the information I require.

Mr. Curran then proceeded to address the jury as follows :—Gentlemen, the respectable old man at the bar, who is now almost seventy-five years of age, stands before you on trial for his life. It is your province to mark his appearance and demeanour, and I have to remark that during the trial I never saw a man placed in his position conduct himself more like an innocent man. I have also to say, that I have some experience in crown prosecutions, and in capital cases. I remember well when the object of the prosecution was to poi-son those who supported the prosecution was wholly to obtain a con-viction, and when for that purpose every circumstance which told against the prisoner was urged, and every circumstance in his favour was withheld ; but, to the honour of the gentlemen who have had the conduct of this case, I must say that I never saw one more fairly, fully, and honestly brought before a jury. Every fact and circumstance which tended to throw light upon this extra-ordinary investigation has been brought forward fairly and impartially by those gentlemen, and to their honour let it be mentioned that it has been their anxiety merely to obtain from you an honest verdict, and not a conviction, whether right or wrong. I cannot but admire the honest, honourable, and high-minded intention of my opponents to bring this matter to a fair and true issue. That issue is simply whether or not this woman died by the hands of the man at the bar, or whether by her own hands she met a suicidal death. And, here, let me ask you where is the evidence on which you can rest a verdict of guilty ? Where is it to be found ? I have watched the proceedings most closely, and they have been watched most closely by the learned gentleman on the other side, as well as by the learned judges, who have been most painstaking in the case ; but, put all the facts and circumstances together, and I ask any one of you can he lay his hand upon his heart and say that he is satisfied, beyond a doubt, that this man, with-out any assignable motive, murdered the woman he was sworn to cherish and defend. If, in place of a knife, a razor had been found in the woman's hand he would not now be standing in the dock ; and, if we suppose that he killed her with a razor, what motive could have induced him to take away the razor. If she actually got a razor, was it not just as well to have left the razor as the knife in her hand. But let us look to the conduct of the man on the morning of the occurrence. Did he evidence any of that conduct which unquestionably would have haunted the man who had committed a diabolical murder ? Was there any confession about him to warrant people in supposing that he was guilty of the crime in question ? Was there—and here is a gigantic fact for your consideration—was there a single spot of blood found upon his clothes, or upon his person ?

There was not. But how could he have committed the murder—how could he have cut the throat of the wo-man, made a second incision, and cut down to the bone without causing a splash of blood, and without having made some noise ? Surely, if he had committed the act there must have been some signs of it upon him. But, on the contrary, not the slightest spot of blood or mark could be traced to the man's person or to any of his clothes. The doctors, of course, may talk of impossibilities, improbabilities, and presumption ; but all that is mere conjecture and God forbid that any man should be put upon his trial upon mere conjecture. I maintain, gentle-men, it is utterly impossible that that old and enervated man could have inflicted the wounds without leaving some marks or traces of the act upon himself, and without making some noise ; I appeal to you, gentlemen, as honest and honourable men, but then they may be mistaken. I don't say that they warped their judgment ; but men who are constantly employed by the authorities must have an *esprit de corps*, or sympathy with those for whom they act. Bias will come upon the minds of such men whether they will or not. But even if you do take up the evidence of these gentlemen it leaves it quite probable that the woman may have committed suicide. Why, look at Dr. Geoghegan's testimony. He tells you it is quite possible that the woman might have inflicted the wound on her own life, and that she may have rested loosely in her hand after the commission of the act. He also narrated to you several cases in which maniacs had inflicted terrible injuries upon themselves—just as terrible as those which the poor woman inflicted on herself. But, moreover, gen-tlemen, recollect that doctors differ. Don't you remember Palmer's case, Smithurst's case, and the celebrated Laffarge case in France, in all which there was abundant medical testimony, but in them all the doctors differed from each other. Taking the whole evidence, I submit, gentlemen, that you will be very careful and very cautious before coming to any conclusion deduced from such doubtful evidence. Gentlemen, you cannot take away the life of this old man upon a presumption—upon a probability, or upon a possibility. If you commit him at all it must be upon a direct arrival at a positive conclusion. Gentlemen, there is no evidence to attach guilt to the prisoner. There has been no proof as to the exact time when the act was committed. No one can tell whether it was in the morning or at night, and there is great contradiction as to the state of the room when discovered. Some of the witnesses told us she was then quite cold, others that she was warm. All we know is that at some time she got up out of bed, and then that the mad intention seized her to commit self-destruction. But, gentlemen, reflect upon the position of this room. Surely it was no place to commit suicide in, for the moment when his wife was discovered dead that he is charged with the crime of murder ; but would a man who committed such a crime, and under such circumstances, have remained there, and would he have opened the door as usual for the milk-woman in the morning ? Gentlemen, the unfor-tunate man stands in an awful position. I do not say so from any appreciation of his being found guilty ; but, gentlemen, were he as innocent of the charge as he asserts, it is still an awful position for him to be taking his trial for his life, and for the murder of his own spouse. Gentlemen, before you can arrive at the conclusion that this man is guilty, you must not have a rational doubt about the matter. But where is the evidence to show that he is guilty. Ask yourselves what were or could be his motives ? Is there a tittle of evidence to confirm the suspicion that he was a murderer ? Was there any noise or hearty ? Was there any struggle ? None ! The blood which was discovered was found in its natural place. The clothes of the deceased were undisturbed. The man himself was in bed, and got up undressed, as I have stated. Taking all, or any of the facts into account, is there, I ask you, the slightest ground for holding him to be guilty of the diabolical crime with which he is charged ? Gentle-men, he is awaiting the result of your judgment. I do not ask his life from you as an act of mercy, but as an act of justice. I ask it simply because I know that there is no case against him, and because every one who has heard the trial must be convinced that the woman herself committed self-destruction. I do not appeal to your feelings but to your conscientious convictions and understanding. I appeal to your justice. Take up the evidence and construe it as men of sense and honesty, and in appealing to you as such, I am sure that you will never send a human being to a pre-mature and ignominious grave upon such evidence as that which has been adduced. Gentlemen, I say it boldly and fearlessly, that there never was a case of such importance brought before a tribunal supported by weaker evidence than this one, and which would less warrant a jury in convicting a prisoner. Gentlemen, I am now done, and I must leave him altogether in your hands, trusting him, in the name of God, not as I said before, to your mercy, but to your justice.

The Lord Chief Baron then proceeded to charge the jury. He said, Gentlemen of the jury, the prisoner at the bar is in-dicted for the dreadful crime of wilful murder. He is charged with having inflicted death on his wife. The nature of the evidence on which you are called upon to come to that con-clusion is that which the law calls circumstantial evidence. There is no direct proof—no person saw the deed done, and you are called upon to infer from the circumstances presented in evidence that the prisoner's hand inflicted the death wound. The substantial evidence in the case resolves itself into the question whether death was inflicted by the deceased's own hand or by the prisoner's. Although the testimony extended to a considerable extent, the result resolved itself into a very narrow compass. Of the fact of the death, of the time of the death, of the place of the death, and of the company in which the death took place, they could not, upon the evidence, entertain the slightest doubt. She met her death by violence from some one in her husband's room, and you will, I apprehend, at once come to the conclusion that it was by violence from some one in her husband's room, and at that time, there was no person, except her husband and herself—at least there is no evidence from which to infer that any other person was present. The time at which the death occurred is plainly and clearly shown to be within a short period after the discovery. The body was warm according to the sense of some persons who examined it somewhat subse-quent to the first discovery of the actual death of the woman. The time at which the blood was found dripping from the floor of Gill's chamber into the room under-neath was fixed as having taken place within the very hour that was de